

The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor

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DURANT TO BE TRIED.

HELD FOR THE MURDER OF MARION WILLIAMS.

Brief Story of One of the Most Horrible Tragedies in the History of Crime—Four Victims of a San Francisco Fiend.

Bodies Hacked to Pieces.

W. H. Theodore Durant, of San Francisco, medical student and assistant Sunday school superintendent, is to stand trial for the murder of Miss Marion Williams in Emanuel Baptist Church library Friday night, April 12. The coroner's jury has found that the young woman came to her death by his hands.

There has been no more sensational murder mystery in the criminal annals of the Golden Gate city than the case of William Henry Theodore-Durant, charged with the double murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, against whom is the suspicion of having stabbed to death a young drug clerk named Eugene Ware. The mystery and sensationalism surrounding the case are heightened by the disappearance of two other women known to be acquainted with the alleged murderer, a Mrs. Forsythe and Miss Agnes Hill.

While the police have accumulated a mass of direct and circumstantial evidence against Durant, the prisoner coolly denied his guilt and claims that he will prove an alibi. If it shall be shown that Durant is the murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams the strange case of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will have been outdone in real life and will have furnished the strongest kind of additional proof that "truth is stranger than fiction."

So far as outward appearances go Durant has been a model young man, who neither drank nor smoked; the assistant superintendent of a Sunday school, the librarian of a church, of gentle demeanor and Christian spirit. Such he appeared to be to those whose good opinion he sought, but some of his associates say that in private he was blasphemous and foul-mouthed; that he practiced all the vices he pretended to abhor and that his



Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

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ALLIES OF THE JAPS.

ENGLAND AND UNCLE SAM WITH THE MIKADO.

With Two Powerful Friends the Demands of the Russian Bear Are Laughed to Scorn—Montreal the Scene of a Terrible Accident.

Defies Her Big Foos.

London advises that England will give Japan open support in the ratification of the treaty of peace with China. A friendly understanding exists between the mikado and Lord Rosebery's government. But this is not all. This tacit alliance is a triple-one and the United States is the third party to it. Japanese diplomats, with wonderful astuteness, have been for weeks preparing for the situation which now confronts the nations. They recognized that if they could secure even the moral support of England and America in settling the terms of peace with their conqueror too Japan could afford to ignore or defy the rest of the world. England entered heartily into the arrangement and representatives of both Japan and England are working the most strenuous efforts to induce the United States to stand by its tacit agreement and join in protecting Japan against foreign interference. Such an attitude, it is represented, would not be repugnant to the American policy, but it is a very unusual and strange one for Great Britain to assume.

Japan watches with keen interest the course of the European powers regarding the Shimoneseki treaty. Japanese diplomats are not particularly apprehensive of the outcome. The refusal of England to act in concert with Russia, Germany and France has encouraged the Japanese to believe that no strong single policy can be agreed on by the countries that feel their interests in the East are threatened by the terms of the peace. Germany is thought to be but half-hearted in her cooperation with France and Russia, if such co-operation has been assured. Much confidence is felt in the assurances of good

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feeling given by Great Britain and the United States.

The Russian Prince Uchomsky, who accompanied the present czar on his tour in the East, has written a long communication to the Moscow Vedomosti explaining the threatening features of the situation in the Orient. He declares that Russian intervention is inevitable. It would be criminal neglect, he thinks, if Russia were to allow Japan to menace Russia's interests in east Asia, as is contemplated in the Shimoneseki treaty. He expresses the fear that bloodshed will be necessary before Japan's aggressive spirit can be checked.

He regards the Japanese as intrepid and determined to force upon the rest of the world a policy which all nations having interests in east Asia must frustrate, by peaceful means if possible, but otherwise by the sword.

Supt. ADAMS.

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Washington Diplomatic Secretive.

A Washington dispatch says the report by cable that England and Japan were making strenuous efforts to secure the co-operation of the United States to prevent other powers from interfering in the making of the treaty of peace between Japan and China and control certain of its terms, was referred to the Japanese Legation. Minister Kurino is sick, but questions as to the truth of the story were answered to the effect that nothing was known of it at the Japanese Legation.

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TOO BIG FOR JAIL.

A Kentucky Giant Who Wouldn't Stop to Enter a Prison Door.

James McDowell, a man of Herculean build and standing seven feet and one inch in his bare feet, treated Grayson, Ky., in a regular picnic a few days ago. Jailer Brown had a warrant issued for him, the charge being that McDowell had smuggled liquor to prisoners in jail.

McDowell was easily found and went to the jail door, which was only six and one-half feet high. But he refused to stoop to enter the jail. The jailer begged, then threatened, but the giant stood unmoved.

Brown tried to bend McDowell's legs at the knee. He got up twenty feet away. Help was called for, but McDowell stood at the door grim and stood fast.

A crowd began to gather. Soon all the town was attracted to the scene at the jail door. He was good-natured and laughed and jested with the crowd.

Toward evening McDowell announced that he was getting weary and would go home, promising to appear in court the next day, adding that if the door was enlarged he would go into the jail, but he would never bow to any jail door. Brown let him go. McDowell came back as he had promised, pleaded guilty and paid his fine.

No Pope Joan.

Though the story has been refuted over and over again, there is still a widespread belief that there existed in the middle ages a female pope. Pope Joan, as she is called, has even given her name to a game of cards which is mentioned in Sheridan's "School for Scandal". The tradition with regard to the female pope has been traced back to the eleventh century, but she is said to have lived much earlier, her pontificate having taken place in the ninth century and having lasted for more than two years. The name she is alleged to have assumed is John VII.

At the last meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, in Paris, M. Muret dealt another blow at the story, which he characterizes as a vulgar fable invented in the middle ages. Never he declares, after a careful study of the question, has a woman worn the tiara; and, moreover, there was no interregnum at the period when the pretended John VII. governed the church.

Made Fifty Millions.

By the advance in petroleum the Standard Oil Company has pocketed \$50,000,000 within the past two weeks.

Zola has completed the first sketch of his novel on Rome, but the book will not be ready for publication till next January.

William E. Gladstone has announced that he cannot undertake to either read or answer any letters that may be addressed to him.

The Emperor of Germany, it is said, has decided to honor Bismarck by having his head stamped on the future issue of German coins.

Sir William Harcourt, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, has gone back to the use of manuscript when delivering his speeches.

Shunroku Yokozuka, a Japanese student of the New York Evening High School, has been awarded the Tiffany gold medal for the greatest improvement in drawing from antique casts.

There were 900 employees in the building, and more than half this number were women and girls. The shrieks of the women as they beat against the iron screens, praying the crowd to do something to save them, were most heartrending. As the flames burst out three firemen were on the roof, and for fully twenty minutes their lives were despaired of, till finally ladders were found to bring them down. They were badly burned.

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The two girls were close friends, as before said. They were also friends of Durant. Mrs. Ada Forsythe was also a

member of the Emanuel Baptist Church, and although her body has not been found after diligent search, it is believed she met a similar fate as that which befell the two girls. She was seen with Durant about a week ago; since then she has been missing. Druggist Eugene Ware was one of Durant's closest friends. It is now said that the latter became jealous of him on account of some girl, and that this was the reason for his murder.

Here are some of the most damaging features of the evidence against Durant: Ware was stabbed eighteen times by a

defender of his big foos.

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As a result of what folks claim is witchcraft, Mrs. W. R. Langford, a bride of but a few weeks, who lives about twelve miles from Bartow, Fla., is on her deathbed.

Some time ago Mrs. Langford came to Bartow to attend the Normal Institute, hoping to pass her examination and afterward get an appointment as school teacher. Mrs. Langford was in high spirits and soon became noted as one of the jobs of the Normal students. One day as she was walking alone in the suburbs of the town she was accosted by an old woman of the Meg Merril type, whom Mrs. Langford had never seen before. The hag surprised Mrs. Langford by addressing her by name and by telling her that she had been married only a few days, and that she was the second wife of her husband; all of which was true.

Mrs. Langford wondered how the old woman should be so familiar with the circumstances of her life, but her astonishment increased when the hag pointed a skinny finger at her, said: "Enjoy yourself while you may, dearie, for in three months from to-day you will be a corpse."

The old woman disappeared, and has not been seen since, nor has any clue to her identity been discovered. Mrs. Langford returned from her walk and told her

present and speak. Dr. Smith is to write a special hymn for the convention. The singing will be by a choir of 2,000 voices, assisted by an immense orchestra.

Fifty 50,000 Christian Endeavorists will take part in the meeting, in addition to the outsiders, who will be attracted by the novelty of the occasion. The Endeavorists will march in procession from their meeting place to the common. The meeting on the common will be held in the afternoon, and the morning sessions will be devoted to the general theme, "Our Country." In two big tents, each of which seats 10,000 people, services of a patriotic nature will be held. A number of prominent men representing all sections of this country and Canada, have been secured to address these meets. A feature of the day will be the presentation to each delegate of a copy of a handsome illuminated card containing the hymn, "America."

During the last year the increase in the membership of the Christian Endeavor society of the world has been over 300,000. The officers of the united societies are already assured of a greater attendance at Boston than there was at New York three years ago.

The program will include the names of the leading pulpit orators of the United States, among them being T. DeWitt Talmage, John G. Wooley and C. H. Parkhurst.

CROP PROSPECTS ARE GOOD.

Corn Planting Is Progressing Rapidly in Illinois and Iowa.

Throughout the lower Ohio and central Mississippi valleys the week has been cooler than usual. Over the northern districts, from the upper Missouri valley eastward to New England, the week averaged warmer than usual, being decidedly warm in the Dakotas, Minnesota and the upper lake region, where the daily average temperature excess generally ranged from 5 degrees to 11 degrees above normal. Over northeastern Missouri and central Illinois the precipitation for the week has exceeded the average. There was a slight excess over the extreme northern portions of Minnesota and North Dakota, but over much the greater part of the country the rainfall during the week has been less than usual. There was also practically no rain over a considerable area in the upper Missouri valley and portions of the southern Ohio valley, and only light showers fell in the lower lake region and upper Ohio valley. Warm rains are much needed in the central valleys.

Corn planting has progressed rapidly in the more northerly States and planting has begun in Illinois and Iowa. Spring wheat seeding is about completed; Montana, North Dakota and Iowa report early sown and looking well. Winter wheat is generally reported as in good condition, except in Wisconsin and Oklahoma, where it has been badly winter killed.

Illinois—The week was favorable for farm work, but too cool and dry for the growth of vegetation. In the southern section more liberal rains have fallen. Plowing for corn started in the southern section.

Small grain and grass are in good stand, but need rain. Streams are low and water is scarce. Corn is in full bloom in the central sections.

Indiana—Cold weather and recent rains were not beneficial to the crops. Oats are coming up slowly but well. The plowing for spring wheat has some done.

Fruits—The week was fine for seedling, oats and barley being sown for the most part. Potato planting has begun. The soil is being turned. More rain would be welcome.

Iowa—Favorable weather conditions prevail. Farm work is progressing rapidly and corn planting is begun in some districts. The fields are well sown and show an excellent stand. Pastures are affording support for stock.

North Dakota—The drought is broken by the recent rains, but the ground is still dry. The soil is being turned for potato planting.

Minnesota—With occasional light showers in the northern half and no rain elsewhere, the week made considerable progress. The seedling, oats and barley are in good stand.

Potato planting has begun. The soil is being turned. More rain would be welcome.

Illinois—The rainfall is below the average, but the temperature above average, and an unusually moist soil has induced good germination and rapid growth of vegetation. Wheat and oats are sown for the most part, and other seedlings progress rapidly. Garden and potato planting are good.

Kansas—Showers and light frosts prevailed the first of the week, but it turned warm again, and the fruit trees are all in bloom and grass is growing rapidly. All the crops are growing well in the east, but when it is back in the west. They are cuttings in the southern part of the State. Warm rains are much needed.

Oklahoma—A dry week with considerable sunshine has been favorable for the progress of farm work. Plowing is general. Oats, wheat, rye and barley are all sown for the most part. Corn is being sown and doing well. Some corn is planted. Apples

peaches, plums and strawberries are budding.

Missouri—The weather was favorable for farm work, but the low temperatures have retarded the growth of plants. The crop has been unevenly distributed. The drought continues in some counties. Corn planting is progressing well, and cotton planting begins to continue excellent.

Nebraska—All vegetation has grown well. Small grain is generally in excellent condition. Cotton is in good condition. The need of rain is somewhat great. Corn planting is general in the southeastern counties. Several frosts, but no damage has been reported.

HOW MONEY IS TO BE SPENT.

Appropriations Made by the Recently Adjourned Congress.

The volume annually prepared by the clerks of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, showing the exact appropriations and the new offices created, has been prepared for the last session of the Fifty-third Congress by Thomas A. Cleaves, clerk of the Senate Committee, and J. C. Courts, clerk of the House Committee. The statement gives the appropriations in detail and specifies the new offices created and abolished with the salaries and also the salaries increased and reduced, together with the chronological history of the regular appropriations.

The appropriations were as follows:

Agencies.....\$ 9,903,750

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

WOES OF THE KANSANS

DROUGHT AGAIN THREATENS THEIR WHEAT.

Encouraging Commercial Outlook.—The bicycle a factor in Denver—New Monopoly Which Should Be Well Preserved.

Largest Ever Known.

Reports from all sections of Kansas show that the condition of the wheat crop is in a perilous condition in the eastern and southern section. In central Kansas the ground is very dry and thousands of acres of wheat have been plowed up and the fields planted in corn. Unless rain comes soon the corn crop in this section will also be a failure. With the most favorable condition there will not be over a half acre of wheat harvested in the State. Farmers are planting corn in the northern part of the State and in the southeastern sections it is growing rapidly. The fruit crop, apples and berries, will be the largest in the history of the State.

GOOD TONE TO TRADE.

fewer Signs of Hesitation in Productive Industries.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Neither the rising speculative markets nor the retail gains in industries has ceased, and it is believed that there are few signs of hesitation in the productive industries than in speculative prices. Wages strike grow more numerous and cause some trouble, and retail demand lags behind wholesale and jobbing purchases behind production in some branches, but through many conflicting reports the fact abides out that the industries are gaining, not with a rush and a whirl but more safely. It is less clear that railroads are increasing their earnings. But revival of activity in other directions helps confidence to take the throne long held by distrust.

CIVIL WAR LIKELY.

Opposition Attempt the Overthrow of the Administration in Nicaragua.

Corinto, Nicaragua, dispatch: Taking advantage of the unmeasurableness that is manifesting itself throughout the Nicaraguan Republic in consequence of England's occupation of Corinto, the opposition party is making an attempt to overthrow the present administration by force of arms. The Government is aware of the scheme and is adopting measures to nip it in the bud. Martial law has been proclaimed and recruits are being enrolled. It is said that the British consul has been handed his passport.

Matthews Would Accept.

In an interview Gov. Matthews of Indiana was asked if he would take it if it were offered him. His reply was: "Of course I would. So would any citizen. If the Governor of a State says he would refuse to be so honored, you can put it down that his statement is pure and simple affection. But I am not a candidate, not a candidate for anything—that is, in the sense of seeking the nomination."

May Turn Convicts Loose.

A peculiar situation has developed in the Indiana State finances by which it may be necessary to close the penitentiary. The last Legislature abolished the contract system in vogue, but failed to appropriate funds to pay the institution's expenses. No money is available. The Governor must call an extra session of the Legislature to have the appropriation made or make the penitentiary self-supporting. He will try the latter.

Could Not Fix the Responsibility.

The grand jury called at Butte, Mont., three weeks ago by Judge Speer, of the District Court, to investigate the disastrous dynamite explosion of Jan. 15, by which fifty-eight men were killed, refused to indict anyone on the ground that they were unable to locate the responsibility upon any individual. Civil suits for damages aggregating \$250,000 have been brought against the two hardware companies.

Rock Salt Combine Rumored.

A story is current in Chicago to the effect that the sons of Secretary of Agriculture Morton are cornering the rock-salt market. Rock-salt has suddenly jumped up \$1. The principal rock-salt mines East are near Rochester, N. Y., and it is alleged that a combine was formed in New York City. Rock-salt was quoted at \$3 and \$3.50 per ton. Now it is \$4 and \$4.25.

Bicycles Hurt Street Cars.

The Denver tramway car wages from 25 cents an hour to 29. This is the result of the presence of the bicycle, which has made great inroads into the revenue of the company, receipts falling off 50 per cent in fine weather, when the traffic was supposed to be heaviest. It is estimated that there are 10,000 wheels in Denver, an increase of 4,000 this spring.

Adams Company Pays \$27,000.

The suit of the Wells-Fargo Express Company against the Adams Express Company for \$35,000, the value of a package of currency stolen from the Adams company between Cincinnati and Nashville in 1892, has been compromised, the Wells-Fargo people accepting \$27,000 in full and had settlement.

Killed by the Recoil.

The death of Coxswain John Johnson of the cruiser Olympia was not caused by the blowing of the breech plug of the five-inch rifle, as first reported, but by the recoil of the rifle itself, which struck the coxswain full in the face.

Suicide of a Painter.

At Springfield, Ohio, Robert Duszyński, a fresco painter, shot himself while in bed and died instantly. He was well-to-do, having \$3,000 in the bank, but was addicted to morphine and had a horror of death by Bright's disease, of which he was a sufferer.

Thirteen Miners Are Killed.

An explosion occurred in a coal pit at Denny, near Sterling, Scotland. There were 177 men in the pit at the time of the accident. Thirteen of them were killed.

Belva Lockwood Again Defeated.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia has refused to grant the application of Belva Lockwood for permission to practice law in that State. Her application came up on appeal from the lower court, which decided against her several months ago.

Cuban Rebels Are Beaten.

The Spanish Government has issued an official dispatch from Havana confirming the announcement that Gen. Bosch had defeated the insurgents near Guayabito, killing ten men and wounding many and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

FISH FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

Government Commission Expects to Double Its Distribution.

The Fish Commission expects this year to almost double the work of last year. In 1894 about four hundred million fish were distributed. This year the division of fish culture hopes to exceed that figure by at least two hundred million and probably three hundred million. The work of the spring distribution is now at its height. From the Ohio and Michigan stations the commission has already taken about one hundred and twenty millions whitefish and about eight million or ten million lake trout will be taken in the next ten days. In the neighborhood of four hundred thousand brook trout will be taken from the Colorado station. These fish will be planted in the great lakes and the surrounding inland lakes. The Put-in-Bay station has just reported the collection of some two hundred million pike and perch eggs from Lake Erie. These will be distributed in the lakes and also the inland waters of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana. The work of distribution will be begun in Detroit in ten days. A month ago the marine work of the government was completed. The total output of cod for distribution along the Maine coast was 70,000,000. The lobster and catfish work is also in preparation in the East. Last year the commission handled 80,000,000 lobsters. This year it is believed the number will be almost doubled. Shad is now one of the most important food fish and the number distributed will be increased from 50,000,000 last year to 100,000,000 this season.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Secretary Morton Will Issue Bulletin Concerning Them.

The Secretary of Agriculture will in about ten days begin the publication and distribution of a series of bulletins relative to the foreign markets for the agricultural products of the United States. Letters will be sent to the American consuls the world over last fall asking for replies to certain questions relating to the consumption in the localities to which they are credited, of meats, cereals, dairy products, cotton, tobacco, fruits, liquors, seeds, etc., where they are produced, prices, etc., and all other statistical information. The bulletins, it is believed, will be of great value to all persons seeking foreign markets for their products, as it will enable them to select the most advantageous markets and give them in advance all the information desired relative to the prices asked and received by their competitors.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

December: Cold Saved Florida Orange Trees.

First Assistant Secretary Sime of the Interior Department has returned to Washington from Florida, where he owns an orange grove. He says that the first cold snap of the past winter, which came in December, destroyed 2,500,000 of unpacked fruit. In spite of the great damage done this storm was a blessing in disguise, as it checked the growth of the trees and kept them from being in blossom when the second cold snap came. Hundreds of trees escaped that would have been killed had it not been for the first cold wave.

BARS SHUT THEM IN.

Hundreds of Girls in a Burning Montreal Factory.

Unknown Woman Drowns Herself and Child in Michigan's Icy Waters.

Four men were fishing from the pier at the foot of Forty-eighth street, Chicago, at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon when they saw a woman and little boy walking along the shore a short distance north of where they sat. The child took great delight in watching the waves dash in spray upon the beach, and his merry laughter attracted the attention of the fishermen. As the waves came tumbling in upon the sand the boy would run back to where the woman was standing, and then after the water had receded he would venture out again. The boy played in this fashion for fifteen or twenty minutes, when the woman was seen to take him up in her arms and walk into the lake. The fishermen shouted a cry of warning, but the woman paid no attention to the four men. Holding the boy to her breast, she waded out into the water until it almost reached her neck. Then she suddenly plunged beneath the waves, and that was the last seen of her or the boy until the police came and recovered the bodies ten minutes later. The identity of the woman and child has not been established.

NEW JERSEY BANK ROBBED.

Thieves Make a Good Haul from a Plainfield Institution.

The First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., was robbed of \$27,763 Monday. It is thought the thief was committed while there were but two clerks in the bank; a stranger entered and engaged them in conversation while a confederate reached the vault through the directors' room. The robbery was discovered when the cashier, Frank S. Runyon, was preparing to close the bank for the day. The money was in two packages. One contained \$20,000 in new bills, ranging in value from \$10 to \$1,000. The other contained \$2,763 in mutilated bills. All of the bank employees were immediately questioned, and it was found that at the hour only two clerks had been at their posts. The bank officers believe that the robbery was the work of professionals. The affair was kept from the public for several days.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY WILL NOT CLOSE.

Pilot Was Not to Blame.

The report of the Cincinnati inspectors to Chief Engineer Chancelor upon the wreck of the steamer Longfellow exonerates the officers of the vessel and says the disaster was caused by the smoke shutting off from the view of the pilot bridge pier.

Struck an Artesian Well.

In drilling a well in Hamilton County, Ind., for oil, at a depth of 900 feet the drill apparently dropped through a crust of rock and struck water followed that submerged the derrick and drove off the track. The derrick finally sank which gave the water an unbroken vent, and ever since the water has been escaping at a rate that threatens to submerge the neighborhood. The water escapes through a 6-inch pipe and is thrown fifty feet above the top of the derrick which is itself eighty feet high. The force of the water is such that the column as it has been swayed from side to side by the wind, has knocked the cross timbers from the upper part of the derrick, leaving nothing but the upright pieces. The roar can be heard for miles. The water is salty. A channel will be started to the nearest creek.

Justice Jackson Improving.

Associate Justice Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, is at his home, West Meade, six miles from Nashville. His health has steadily improved since his return from Thomasville, Ga.

Drought Broken in Oklahoma.

The first rain in Oklahoma since Oct. 1 fell Wednesday morning. It is too late to help wheat, but will be invaluable to corn and oats.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$6.25; hogs, shipping, grain, \$3 to \$5; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.65; wheat, No. 2 red, 50¢; 60¢; corn, No. 2, 40¢ to 47¢; oats, No. 2, 29¢ to 30¢; No. 2, 65¢ to 76¢; rye, 19¢; choice creamery, 19½ to 20¢; eggs, fresh, 12½¢; 1½¢; poults, car lots, 14¢; turkeys, 6¢ to 8¢; broiler, com, 70¢, common to fat, 9¢ to 11¢.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3 to \$3.25; hogs, choice, light, \$3 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2 to \$4.50; No. 2 red, 57¢ to 68¢; corn, No. 1 white, 45¢ to 46¢; oats, No. 2 white, 32¢ to 34¢.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4 to \$5; wheat, No. 2 red, 61¢ to 61½¢; corn, No. 2, 44¢ to 45¢; oats, No. 2, 30¢ to 31¢; rye, No. 2, 63¢ to 65¢.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4; hogs, \$3 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 65¢ to 66¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¢ to 48¢; oats, No. 2, mixed, 31½¢ to 32¢; rye, No. 2, 74¢ to 76¢.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4; hogs, 42¢ to \$5; sheep, \$2 to 45¢; wheat, No. 2 red, 61¢ to 62¢; corn, No. 2, 70¢ to 71¢; oats, No. 2, yellow, 52¢ to 53¢; rye, No. 1, 65¢ to 67¢.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 61¢ to 62¢; corn, No. 2, 52¢ to 53¢; oats, No. 2, 32¢ to 33¢; rye, No. 2, 67¢.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$3 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 white, 62¢ to 63¢; barley, No. 2 hard, 70¢ to 71¢; corn, No. 2, yellow, 51¢ to 52¢; oats, No. 2 white, 34¢ to 35¢ to 36¢.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 62¢ to 62½¢; corn, No. 3, 48¢ to 45½¢; oats, No. 2 white, 32¢ to 33¢; barley, No. 1, 65¢ to \$1.20.

New York—Cattle, \$3 to \$6.40; hogs, \$4 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 64¢ to 65¢; corn, No. 2, 52¢ to 53¢; oats, 48¢ to 49¢; wheat, No. 2, 54¢ to 55¢; barley, 65¢ to 67¢; rye, 11¢ to 20¢; eggs, West., 13¢ to 13½¢.

Renounced Queen Victoria.

The Spanish Government has issued an official dispatch from Havana confirming the announcement that Gen. Bosch had defeated the insurgents near Guayabito, killing ten men and wounding many and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

FIFTY DAYS OF TERROR.

British Garrison in Chitral Suffers Terrible Loss.

Calcutta dispatch: A dispatch from Simla announces that the contents of the diary of Dr. Robertson, the British political agent at Chitral, who was besieged in the fort there, and who was relieved on Saturday by the flying column commanded by Col. Kelly, has been received there, and gives an account of the siege. He says that on March 3 the British garrison made a reconnaissance in force and lost twenty-two officers and men killed and had thirty-one wounded. The siege proper began on March 4; on the 8th the enemy set fire to the water tower, and on the 13th the besiegers attacked the east side fort, but were repulsed. The enemy on April 8 attempted to set fire to the citadel, and on the 11th the fort was attacked on all sides. The garrison made a sortie on April 17, recaptured the summer house and blew up the enemy's mine. The British loss in the sortie was eight killed and thirteen wounded. The enemy lost sixty killed, of whom thirty-five were bayoneted by the troops engaged in the sortie. On April 19 the siege was raised.

THE AVAVALANCHE.

Veteran Finds His Wife and Children.

—Great Luck for Kalamazoo University—Fire Destroys Several St. Joseph Buildings—Young Boy Shot.

Sees His Family After 35 Years.

Walter Barker, a veteran of the war, has just been reunited at Detroit to his family, whom he had not seen since he left for the front nearly thirty-five years ago. He kept up no correspondence with home during the war and his family moved from Wisconsin to Wayne County. When the war closed Barker returned home, but could find no trace of his wife and children, and finally went West. A few weeks ago he learned his wife and children were living near Detroit and found them. A touching reunion followed.

Chicago to Join with Kalamazoo.

A scheme has been about perfected for the union of Kalamazoo College with the University of Chicago and only awaits the ratification of the Board of Trustees of Kalamazoo College when they meet in June. Kalamazoo will have the benefit of such equipment, library, etc., as it may need and as can be loaned from Chicago. Letters were sent to the American consuls the world over last fall asking for replies to certain questions relating to the consumption in the localities to which they are credited, of meats, cereals, dairy products, cotton, tobacco, fruits, liquors, seeds, etc., where they are produced, prices, etc., and all other statistical information. The bulletins, it is believed, will be of great value to all persons seeking foreign markets for their products, as it will enable them to select the most advantageous markets and give them in advance all the information desired relative to the prices asked and received by their competitors.

CHICAGO TO JOIN WITH KALAMAZOO.

Secretary Morton Will Issue Bulletin Concerning Them.

The Secretary of Agriculture will in about ten days begin the publication and distribution of a series of bulletins relative to the foreign markets for the agricultural products of the United States. Letters will be sent to the American consuls the world over last fall asking for replies to certain questions relating to the consumption in the localities to which they are credited, of meats, cereals, dairy products, cotton, tobacco, fruits, liquors, seeds, etc., where they are produced, prices, etc., and all other statistical information. The bulletins, it is believed, will be of great value to all persons seeking foreign markets for their products, as it will enable them to select the most advantageous markets and give them in advance all the information desired relative to the prices asked and received by their competitors.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Secretary Morton Will Issue Bulletin Concerning Them.

The Secretary of Agriculture will in about ten days begin the publication and distribution of a series of bulletins relative to the foreign markets for the agricultural products of the United States. Letters will be sent to the American consuls the world over last fall asking for replies to certain questions relating to the consumption in the localities to which they are credited, of meats, cereals, dairy products, cotton, tobacco, fruits, liquors, seeds, etc., where they are produced, prices, etc., and all other statistical information. The bulletins, it is believed, will

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Popular rights are those that are coming our way.

Possessions can be bought in Southwest Georgia for 15 cents apiece. And yet the exodus from the South to Liberia is still going on!

Hettie Green herself is the first to deny the damaging rumor that she had opened her heart and purse-strings for a public enterprise of any character.

There will be a trolley line all the way from New York to Philadelphia before the year is out. It is doubtful if there will be any steam railroads left in 1910.

Harvard has decided to permit football under "rules which will make the game quiet." Corridors henceforth will not be called upon to referee the games.

The Lodi Cal, farmer who claims to have been hypnotized out of \$2,000 may find consolation in his theory. To the hard-headed world he will appear as a plain case of chump.

Expert evidence hasn't last been given that the gas meter under certain atmospheric conditions, cannot tell the truth. How is it that it always lies on the side of the companies?

"So much is not often told in so few words," the Lewiston Journal truly says, "as in this remark of the Canadian correspondent of the Pittsfield Advertiser: 'The eleven little Dickey children all have whooping-cough."

The confession of an Arkansas statesman that he has been bribed is viewed with particular disfavor by other statesmen, as he received only \$100. So meager a price is naturally looked upon as debasing a noble calling.

Mrs. Langtry's avowment that rich men's sons make her tired is doubtless true. She has worked them for years. As Mrs. Langtry makes all but the sons of rich men tired considerable of the weariness of the world seems to center about her.

The Standard trust is having a great deal of fun with the oil market and producers who share in the increased prices for the crude product thoroughly enjoy the fun. All others, including the independent refiners who are being thus "legally" strangled, consider it robbery.

According to the London Times the United States appreciates the justice of the English demand on Nicaragua. It is not worth while to argue that. The important fact is that England will not be allowed to enforce any such demand by taking a single foot of Nicaragua's territory—not a foot!

While no one has asked that women remove their hats in church, the Kansas City Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union has decided to do so in the future. They might remove a section of the title of their society without being considered immodest. It is by no means decollete as stands, and decollete might be of service.

St. Louis expends nearly three times as much per linear mile for cleaning streets as does the city of Chicago. Reports of the two cities for the years 1880 to 1890 inclusive show the average expenditure in the city of St. Louis for the purpose stated was \$119, and that of the city of Chicago but \$43. The cost per capita to Chicagoans was but 8 cents per linear mile and that to the people of St. Louis 28 cents per linear mile.

The willingness of the worm to turn when too rudely attacked has become proverbial. The panther has not been accredited with the meek and lowly disposition of the worm, but it is still instructive to note that affronts which members of the human family weakly tolerate the panther fiercely resents. Professor Cory, of Chicago, met a panther in the wilds of Florida. The beast took to a tree and bore with equanimity the claws of the professor's dogs and the bullets of the professor's companions. But when the professor trained a camera upon the cat, the self-respecting feline leaped upon him and was with difficulty restrained from making his professional chair vacant. A little of the panther spirit at the seaside resorts this summer would make Eastern society belles regard the New York Sunday papers with more equanimity.

By this time we ought to be well accustomed to British ignorance of American politics. But still the ignorance displayed by the St. James' Gazette in treating of the income-tax decision of the Supreme Court may well cause surprise. It says that while "no one has suggested that this august tribunal can be bribed," "still it is significant that the politics of the various Judges are carefully mentioned in the dispatches." We do not know what dispatches were received by the St. James' Gazette, but in this country mention was made of the politics of the "various" Judges merely to show that their respective opinions were wholly free from any political bias. As to the idea of "bribing" the "august tribunal," it is about as intelligent as if some one should suggest that the Archbishop of Canterbury had been bribed to vote against the Deceased Wife's Sister bill.

The Secretary of the Interstate Deep Harbor Committee, which some years ago took hold of the project to secure a deep harbor at Galveston, reports that the work is nearing completion. Two jetties are built, having lengths of six and one-eighth and four and one-quarter miles. They now are over the crest of the bar and are being extended simultaneously, with an excellent prospect that the scouring by ocean water will keep the channel open after it has been formed. The work will also result in free docks and free railroad facilities at a point on the main land known as

Texas City, which is being built on high land across the bay northwest from Galveston. The contract has been let to a Chicago contractor to construct for \$200,000 a sixteen-foot channel from the Texas City docks to deep water. Another contract is let for dredging the harbor area in front of the Texas City docks, which are to be improved 500 feet into the bay and 2,500 feet along the shore. The total water front is six miles. The wharf improvements at Galveston and the terminal facilities now extant have cost upwards of ten million dollars and other contemplated improvements will cost several millions more. A bridge company has been organized to build a bridge across the bay to accommodate new roads destined to enter Galveston, this to cost a million dollars, and it is proposed to charge \$1.50 per car for all traffic over it.

"Warm-Banders."

The article in the Youth's Companion of Jan. 10, 1895, on the introduction of lucifer-matches and the fire-making and fire-keeping means which preceded these useful little articles, has called out an interesting account from the Rev. H. C. Hamilton, of Richwood, Ohio, of a device which was employed in his family, in his youth. In those early and matchless days, every boy learned well the art of so covering fire in the ashes that it would not go out over night. But nevertheless it sometimes became necessary to "borrow fire," or carry it to a camp; and in such cases the ordinary method in which it was done is thus described by Mr. Hamilton:

When one of us boys wished to carry fire to the sugar camp, or with us on a hunt for rabbits, opossums, or coons, we would get as much tow from a hog-shead in the barn as we could carry in one or both hands. We would flatten this out into somewhat the same shape as that of one of our mother's shortcakes, lay the tow on the hearth, and then drop into the center of it a good solid coal, about the size of a hen's egg. Then we gathered the tow up into a knot, with the coal in the center.

This made a tow-ball, with a live coal in the center of it. We prevented the tow from burning by the pressure of the hand; and in this way could carry a live coal for several hours.

When everything was ready to start a fire, we opened the tow-ball and thus gave the fire air; and the result was that the tow took fire, blazed up, and set fire to the kindling provided. We had a bright fire at once.

But we had another use for our ball of fire and tow. We called it a "warm-bandier." When the weather was cold, and our mits were bad, or we had none, we would make these tow-balls and carry them with us as we went from place to place.

We could put our hands, in which we held the balls, in our pockets, and thus have a miniature stove in our "wampus" or our trousers' pockets. Our hands were thus protected from the cold, and we were ready at the same time to start a fire at a moment's notice.

I am sure that I could carry a ball of fire and tow with me a distance of sixteen miles, and then start a fire in two seconds from the time I arrived, and in the meantime have a cheap device that would put a lady's muff to shame as a means of protecting the hands from cold.

Novel Dust-Testing Apparatus.

A new and novel instrument is the kinoscope, or dust-testing apparatus. It is not a complicated scientific machine, being solely intended for estimating in an easy and simple manner the amount of pollution and number of dust particles in the atmosphere. The action of the instrument is based on certain color phenomena associated with what is called "cloudy condensation of air," and which can be produced by steam jets, high or low temperature of the air, the increased number of dust-nuclei, etc. In working the kinoscope the air is drawn into the apparatus by means of a common air-pump, and quickly passed to the "test tubes," which are fitted with glass at both ends.

When the tube thus charged is held toward the light various colors, from pure white to nearly black-blue—according to the purity or impurity of the sample under test—are indicated. The dust particles also form an important factor in these tests, the variation in their numbers causing the mirror to throw all the colors of the rainbow.

Notable by Its Absence.
One of the most notable days of February is the 29th, generally remarkable by its absence. The question is often asked, "What is the use of a 29th of February?" The reason all the years are not 365 days long is that the earth makes the year by traveling round the sun, and it takes 365 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and forty-nine and seven-tenths seconds to make the journey. We let the odd fractions of a day run on till they make a whole day, which we tack on to the end of February. But even this makes the year a few minutes too long, and so February must renounce all claim to its 29th day in the years 1900, 2100 and in every other hundredth year which cannot be divided by 400 without remainder. This brings the almanac year so nearly to the real year that it will take some thousands of years before people find out the difference, and then, if posteriorly wise as we are, it may correct the time to suit itself.

An Ideal Arm.

Sculptors say that very few women have arms that conform to the standard. A perfect arm, measured from the wrist joint to the armpit, should be twice the length of the head. The upper part of the arm should be large, full and well rounded. The forearm must not be too fat, not nearly as flat as a man's, for instance. From a well-molded shoulder the whole arm should taper in long, graceful curves to a well-rounded wrist. It is better to have an arm that harmonizes, even if the parts do not conform to the generally accepted lines. For instance, a full, round upper arm which is joined to a flat or thin forearm has a very bad effect. Perhaps it is only a little worse, however, than a graceful, well-molded forearm tacked on to a thin, scrawny upper arm.

Customer—"Why do you call this electric cake?" Baker's boy—"I suppose because it has currents in it."—Philadelphia Record.

CHAITRAN'S PICTURE OF CALVE AS CARMEN.



HONORING GERMAN GENIUS.

New York Tenters Will Erect a Monument to the Poet Heine.

A handsome monument and fountain in honor of the German poet, Heinrich Heine, is to be erected in Central Park, New York, by the German societies of that city. It will be of Tyrolean marble and will stand fifty feet high. The center piece, a column, shows the medallion of Heine in life size, a figure of the Lorelei surmounts the pedestal and on either side are figures of

a rubber cork stuck boldly out of his coat pocket.

"Heugh!" he exclaimed, as he stuffed his fire in the box. "Colder than blazes up here, ain't it?"

Everybody looked cold disapproving at him, as good, polite Christian people do when spoken to in a street car, all but the woman with the "tracts." She had fished out one and extended it to him.

"Thankee," he said, receiving it in a brown paw. "Comic almanac, hey?"

"No, sir," said the woman, firmly, in a high falsetto voice. "It is to save your immortal soul. Touch not, taste not, handle not the wine." And she pointed with a crooked forefinger to the glass flask protruding from his breast pocket.

"Oh, I see," said the man, smiling good-humoredly on his sour-visaged ma'am. "It's a vise; but this bottle ain't for me, ma'am."

"Voe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink," quoted the woman, fiercely.

"He ain't eggyus my neighbor, either," said the man. "You see, it's the new baby, and wife calculates to fetch him up by hand, and this bottle's for him, bless his poosy tooty. Where's the riggin' of it?" And diving into another pocket he fished out some india rubber tubing, etc.

The woman didn't wait to finish her dissertation on temperance, but got out without asking the driver to stop.

HUNG IN A TREE.

Young Man Meets Death in a Very peculiar Manner.

A peculiar and fatal accident befell George Brady, son of Nathaniel Brady, of Hominy Falls, W. Va., recently. Young Brady was riding a frisky young horse, and the animal ran off with him. Passing under a large apple tree growing by the roadside, the boy's neck was caught in the forks of two large limbs, and his neck forced up into the crotch of the limbs. The horse was going very rapidly, and the force drew his neck into the forks of the limbs so tight as to hold him there, strangling him, as both ends.

When the tube thus charged is held toward the light various colors, from pure white to nearly black-blue—according to the purity or impurity of the sample under test—are indicated. The dust particles also form an important factor in these tests, the variation in their numbers causing the mirror to throw all the colors of the rainbow,

IN HONOR OF THE GERMAN POET HEINE.

The monument, which will cost \$50,000, was originally offered to Heine's native city, Dusseldorf-on-the-Rhine, and later to the city of Mayence, but both of these towns refused to accept it, knowing that the crowned heads were not in favor of the poet's writings, because of his freedom of thought.

Heinrich Heine was a poet, genius, satirist and wit who was born in Dusseldorf, of Jewish parentage, in 1797. At an early age he evinced a brilliancy of intellect which attracted attention in his native town and, after graduating from the Universities of Bonn and Gottingen, he took up literature and soon "Young Germany" was at his feet. There was a reckless freedom of thought and hostility to monarchy expressed in his writings which won for him the admiration of the revolutionists and the antipathy of the royalists. For beauty and tenderness of expression his writings are unmatched in German literature, except by those of Goethe. The revolution of the early 30's threw Heine into such a violent fit of democracy that he was exiled and spent the remainder of his life in France. There he won high favor with the French Republicans. He died in 1856.

FOUR FEET OF SNOW.

I have seen four feet of snow fall in eight hours, said Conductor Cobb of the Malib' Central to the Lewiston Journal man, and yet it was so light that you could wade through it just as you can through water.

It was in the Sierra Nevada Mountains—a sort of frost-like snow that falls in the night, burying everything. Twelve feet away from another man you can just see him, with a sort of halo around him, as though some where the sun was shining through the storm. In these storms it is impossible to tell direction or distance. One is simply lost when only a short distance from camp.

In the morning we walked down into town. One man went ahead breaking the snow, which came nearly to his armpits, as he moved through it. He would tread until tired, when he would drop to the rear, and some one else would lead the procession. As we walked into the valley it grew less, and down below in the town there had been no snow, and all the time the sun on the stars had shone. One is simply lost when only a short distance from camp.

Not the Same Genesis.
A German Hebrew professor had five daughters, whom the students called Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. One day the professor began his lecture by saying

"Gentlemen, I wish to speak to you to-day about the age of Genesis."

which remark was greeted with a burst of feet scuffling and a general smile on the part of the class.

The professor, thinking that his subject was being appreciated, continued, with a still firmer note in his voice.

"Genesis is not so old as some of you suppose."

This was greeted with such a burst of merriment that the professor had plenty of time, before it quieted down, to think what should be his next remark. And this, after all, was not so wise of the matter.

"I may not be thinking of the same Genesis that you are."

The postmaster's boy and the professor's boy were playing together. A question of precedence arose, and the professor's boy exclaimed: "You ought to let me go first! My father's an A. M."

"Huh!" replied his companion. "That's nothing. My father's a F. M."

—Harper's Young People.

Missapplied Missionary Work.
She was a thin, narrow, dark-visaged woman with "specs" on, and she carried a package of tracts and leaflets, which she scattered broadcast among the sinners in the Cass avenue car on which she rode, says the Detroit Sun. When only one or two of the pamphlets were left a man got in. He was on his way to the depot, a countryman going home, evidently. He had a big turkey key, which he disposed tenderly on the seat next to him, and a glass flask with

water in it. The wife—"One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives." The husband—"Well, it isn't the fault of your sewing society, anyway."—Ibid.

—Harper's Young People.

DOINGS AT LANSING.

WORK OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week.

The Law-Makers.

There was a fight in the Senate Tuesday over Senator Jamison's bill providing that the franchise of all gas, electric lighting, street car, plank road, transportation and other similar companies be considered personal property for the purposes of taxation and be assessed at their true cash value. Representatives of the corporations desired a further hearing, but Senator Jamison demanded immediate action. He was outvoted, however, and this bill was again referred to the Committee on Taxation. Representative Redfern's pure-food bill was shown of its most important provisions in the House by the striking out of sections prohibiting the coloring in imitation of food products. The House committee has reported in favor of locating an additional State normal school at Mount Pleasant, but the Senate Committee on Appropriations and Finance has reported without recommendation a bill to establish such schools both in central Michigan and the upper peninsula. The Senate passed the bill providing for a State Board of Medical Examiners who shall pass upon the credentials and qualifications of all persons who desire to practice medicine in Michigan. A dozen congressional reapportionment bills are in the hands of the committees of the two houses. The Eaton bill, the first to be considered, was killed in the Senate, and there is every reason to believe that a similar fate awaits all the rest. Both houses have now passed the bill providing a charter under which all cities of the State having a population of 10,000 or under must incorporate Jan. 1.

The Senate Wednesday night by a unanimous vote disposed of the liquor tax question by passing the bill which passed the House two weeks ago, fixing the uniform tax at \$500. A determined effort was made to make the tax payable July 1 instead of May 1, and also to secure concessions which would permit saloons to be kept open on secular holidays, but they were unsuccessful. On the final vote the advocates of these amendments joined with the friends of the bill and made the vote unanimous, afterwards voting to give the measure immediate effect. The present law provides a tax of \$300 for selling malt liquors and \$500 for spirituous liquors.

The Senate Thursday in committee of the whole agreed to the Biennial bill, repealing the present law providing for the appointment of a new board of six members, of which the Governor shall be a member ex-officio. The bill also provides for the election of a secretary, who shall not be a member of the board as at present, and shall be elected every two years, abolishing the present life tenure.

The committee also agreed to the Foot-deer bill, making the open season from Nov. 1 to 23, inclusive, and limiting to five the number of deer each hunter may kill in one season. The Still bill repealing the law for the taxation of real estate mortgages failed of passage for the second time in the House, and although it can again be called up there is practically no hope of its passage. The farmers of the State are opposed to it almost to a man. The bill providing for the establishment of an additional normal school at Mount Pleasant lacked five votes of passing the House. The city offers the State grounds and building free, but the representatives from other central Michigan cities that want the school combined to secure the defeat of the bill.

Senator Townsend Friday introduced a resolution deplored "the lack of principle in the national government's conduct of foreign affairs, a fresh example of which is given in the cowardly attitude of the United States in view of England's treatment of our sister republic, Nicaragua." A majority of the Senators were of the opinion that the resolution was in bad taste and it was withdrawn.

The Senate has passed the bill appropriating \$10,000 for a statue of Austin Blair, Michigan's war governor, to be erected on the State capitol square. The mine owners and lumber manufacturers

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.
POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

West Bay City, which has always opposed consolidation with Bay City, is said now to favor it.

Luck is still on the side of the Republican party in Colorado, which is another way of saying that Ex-Gov. Waite is not going to join it.—*Globe Democrat*.

The talk about Senator Allison as a candidate for President is increasing, and it is only the simple truth to say that he is a safe and capable man, and one who could easily be elected.—*Globe Democrat*.

Five more Alabama negroes lynched for murder. No trial, no convictions. Just strung up by a mob. That's the way the color line—a rope—is drawn down there.—*Detroit Journal*.

The commissioner of the internal revenue bureau says the income tax will be about half the original estimate. He thinks \$15,000,000 will be about the sum total realized. This will come largely out of productive enterprises which have been already hard hit by "tariff reform."

Suppose an editor, every time he hears a man severely criticizing him or his paper, should retaliate by holding up to the public gaze the faults and shortcomings of the fault finder, what would be the result? Why, the criticiser would find himself outraged with thirst for the editors gore! Then the poor pencil-pusher would get shot or shoot somebody. Did you ever think of this?—Ex.

The Republican tidal wave again exhibited its strength in the New Jersey municipal elections. In all the cities the size of the Republican majorities show that the working men understood fully that the Democratic party is the cause of the hard times, through its disastrous tariff policy, and its utter incapacity for the management of the national finances.—*Toledo Blade*.

The president's letter to the Chicago business men's committee, on the silver question, is explicit and emphatic enough in favor of sound money, and against silver monometalism, but it is disappointing in that it does not touch the subject of international bimetallism. The president did not make the most of this opportunity.—*Detroit Journal*.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.**

Judge Moore and Regents Butterfield and Hackley will have to be congratulated again. The result of the state canvas, just announced, shows that their pluralities are even greater than were those of last November, in proportion to the total vote polled. The Republicanism of Michigan appears to be in a satisfactory condition.—*Detroit Journal*.

So far in this fiscal year the receipts of the Government have averaged \$66,000 a day, and the expenditures \$1,015,000 a day, which if continued till June 30th, will make a deficit of over \$39,000,000, or about \$1,000,000 a week. Yet a few weeks ago there was an official announcement of a "comfortable surplus in the treasury."—*National Tribune*.

Montgomery county's new court house and jail at Atlanta is nearing completion, and is a very handsome edifice. The building is of wood, with a high stone basement, in which is the jail with all modern improvements. The sheriff's residence is in a wing of the building. The cost of the building will be about \$8,000, which will exceed the appropriation somewhat, but the building has been honestly constructed and is worth all its cost.

It is claimed, however, that there is a large African in the fuel pile in regard to the furnishings, and that about three prices have been paid for the court room fixtures, the bill being something like \$1,500.—*Alpena Pioneer*.

Dr. C. L. Nauman, and Austin Abbott of West Branch, Hon. J. G. Berry, of Vanderbilt, and Dr. N. L. Parmater, and Wm. H. Smith, attended a meeting of the Ex. Com. of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Northern Mich., held in this village Monday afternoon. The committee fixed the dates of the annual reunion for the third, fourth and fifth of July next. The reunion will be held at West Branch. As the Secretary, Geo. H. Stocken, was unable to perform the duties of that office, Dr. C. L. Nauman, of West Branch, was appointed in his stead, and any one wishing to learn full particulars in regard to this reunion can do so by addressing him at the above named place.—*Osceola Co. News*.

James Proctor was arrested Monday by Game Warden McCormick for having in his possession and offering for sale, green bass, which had been killed with a spear contrary to law. He was arraigned before Justice McElroy, plead guilty and was given the minimum fine \$10 and costs or imprisonment in the County jail. Being out of funds he went to jail. This man was formerly county Warden at West Branch, and knew the law but claimed that his family were in actual want as a reason for his violation.

Jury List.

The following is the list of Jurors drawn for the May term of Circuit Court:

Albert Body,	Grayling.
H. E. Moon,	Center Plains
Geo. Howe,	Maple Forest
J. W. Gillmore,	Ball
James Wallace,	Fredric
Roderick Frazer,	Blaine
J. M. Smith,	Grove
John Bauer,	South Branch
Chas. Smith,	Beaver Creek
Henry Green,	Grayling
E. M. Odell,	Center Plains
Joseph Charron,	Maple Forest
Geo. M. Cook,	Ball
James Smith,	Fredric
Myron Dyer,	Grove
David Flemming,	Grove
John Marsh,	South Branch
Frank Gonia,	Beaver Creek
S. C. Knight,	Grayling
J. H. Burton,	Center Plains
Ell Forbush,	Maple Forest
J. G. Hartman,	Ball
Fred Webb,	Fredric
Peter Aebli,	Blaine

On the occasion of the recent visit of the famous Sons' Band to Detroit one of the most attractive numbers marking up the program was the Detroit Journal March. It was composed for the Journal by Wm. C. G. Wright and arranged for the band by Willard Bryant. Mr. Souter's appreciation of the march was later shown when he played the march for an encore a few days later at Toledo and other cities. The reception given the march is but in keeping with the reception that is being given the Journal of late throughout the entire state. The Journal is recognized as a clean, reliable home newspaper, and is forging to the front at a rapid rate. It deserves, too, all the success with which it is meeting. The growth of the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal during the past year has been one of the most remarkable developments ever noted among the state newspapers. It fills the wants of those not taking daily and makes a magnificent companion publication for the daily.

The *Delineator* for May is called the Commencement Number and is the third of the three great issues of the season. The article on gowns for commencement day is most attractively illustrated, and is planned to give ample time for preparing the attire for this important occasion. A very interesting paper on Oberlin College is from the pen of Edith Dickson, and Mrs. Harris Anson writes cleverly of Govt. Clerks as an employment for Women. A notable article in this number is a May Day Festival, arranged for school and other entertainments by Mrs. Lilla Viles-Wyman, and there is also a Studio Party that offers occasion for pleasant diversion. There is a very suggestive and valuable illustrated article on the Laying and decoration of the Dining-Table, another on Seasonable Cookery, with a Review of the Markets, and a most pleasant gossip in Around the Tea-Table. Mrs. Georgen's article on the Cultivation of the Voice will be appreciated by all who are interested in the subject, and the chapters on Mother and Son draw to a pleasant ending. The Fancy Work Department is well filled with novelties, new designs being shown in Knitting, Crocheting, Tatting, Netting, etc.

Rudyard Kipling will shortly return to India where he will prepare, for the *Cosmopolitan*, twelve articles to appear in the American and English editions of that magazine. India is one of the most interesting of countries, and Mr. Kipling is able to write of it as no one else. His works will be looked forward to with world-wide expectation.

Perhaps the most beautiful series of pictures ever presented of the Rocky mountains will be found in a collection of fourteen original paintings, executed by Thomas Moran for the *Cosmopolitan*. To those who have been in the Rockies, this issue of the *Cosmopolitan* will be a souvenir worthy of preservation. This number contains fifty-two original drawings, by Thomas Moran, Oliver Herford, Dan Beard, H. M. Eaton, F. G. Atwood, F. O. Small, F. Lix, J. H. Dolph, and Rosina Emmet Sherwood, besides six reproductions of famous recent works of art, and forty other interesting illustrations—ninety-eight in all. Though THE *COSMOPOLITAN* sells for but fifteen cents, probably no magazine in the world will present for May so great a number of illustrations specially designed for its pages by famous illustrators. The fiction in this number is by F. Hopkinson Smith, Gustave Kobbe, W. Clark Russell, Edgar W. Nye, and T. C. Crawford.

The "Hoochos" have a flourishing lodge in Cheboygan. Their distinguishing symbol is a black cat, and their meetings are entitled "a concatenation."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, '95. No democrat should ever say "Monroe doctrine" again. The administration, after having allowed poor little Nicaragua to suppose that it would be protected against the rapacity of Great Britain, has been cajoled or bulldozed—it matters not which—into keeping its hands off while England forcibly compels the little republic to do just what is demanded by the British. Senator Hill was right when he said the Monroe doctrine was meaningless. But it is only when interpreted by a democratic administration that it is meaningless. It has always meant just what it purports to mean—European hands off American countries—when Republican Presidents were in office, and it has been so understood by all European governments. An instance, was the tottering and fall of the Maximilian government in Mexico, which the Third Napoleon tried to establish while the U. S. was busy fighting the civil war, a few words from President Lincoln.

Mr. Cleveland now realizes that if he attempts to carry out his announced programme of compelling every Federal office-holder, large or small, to take an active part in the fight against silver which he has started inside the democratic party, he will have an open revolt on his hands. Prolific silver democrats are giving Mr. Cleveland a chance to back down by publicly stating their belief that Mr. Cleveland has been misrepresented, and that he never had any such intention. Of course they know that he did have that intention, and they fear that he still has it. It is well known that a large majority of the Federal officials in the south and west are silver men. A democratic Senator says Mr. Cleveland will find himself formally read out of the democratic party, if he persists in trying to carry out the programme.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and her granddaughter, Miss Rose Sartoris, have gone to Chicago, where they will attend the celebration of Gen. Grant's birthday, under the auspices of the Chicago Press Club.

Civil Service reform will lose one of its most courageous advocates by the resignation of Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt to become Police Commissioner of New York city. This stepping from the head of a national commission to become a member of a municipal commission, even of the great city of New York, is not a promotion in any sense of the word for Mr. Roosevelt; but he is a New Yorker and was unable to stand the home pressure brought to bear to secure his help in the reformation of the abuses in New York police circles which have scandalized that city. The people of New York are to be congratulated on the change, but there are no reasons for extending the congratulation to Mr. Roosevelt.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, at present in Washington, says he hasn't been able to see the increase in the sentiment in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, regardless of other nations which he has heard about since he came to Washington. Referring to the published interview in which Secretary Mosely, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declared that everything in Minnesota was going toward silver, Mr. Tawney said it reminded him of a story about a man, who after walking about the swamps which used to surround the city of Duluth, approached a hotel-keeper with a proposition to sell him a car load of frog's legs. The hotel man didn't want so many, but agreed to buy a bushel. The next day the seller turned up with four pairs of frog's legs, and when the hotel keeper indignantly asked:

"Why I thought you said you could get a car load," he replied "I thought from the noise they made that the swamps were full of 'em, but these were all I could catch."

Two members of President Harrison's cabinet—Senator Proctor and ex-Attorney General Miller—have declared most positively their ignorance of any intention on the part of George Harrison to become a candidate for renomination by the next Republican National convention, and Senator Proctor added that he was not committed to any candidate, and that any republican would be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Cleveland's implied rebuke to Secretary Morton for having come out flat-footed for a single gold standard was about the same sort of a rebuke that a certain class of merchants are in the habit of giving their clerks in the presence of some customer who complains of having been duped by misrepresentation. It will be noticed that Mr. Cleveland did not once say in the interview he furnished the press that he did not agree with Secretary Morton. He contented himself by saying that Mr. Morton had not been authorized to speak for him. The only mistake made by Secretary Morton was in supposing that Mr. Cleveland was willing to have his opinions expressed to the public just as he had expressed them to the cabinet.

The "Hoochos" have a flourishing lodge in Cheboygan. Their distinguishing symbol is a black cat, and their meetings are entitled "a concatenation."

Winchester Repeating
Shot-Guns RIFLES,
and Ammunition,
BEST IN THE WORLD.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
WINCHESTER, VA. NEW YORK, CANADA

CELERY TONIC BITTERS,

THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Biliousness,

Constipation,

Indigestion,

Dyspepsia.

Unexcelled as a Nerve Tonic. Cures

Sick,

Bilious,

Nervous,

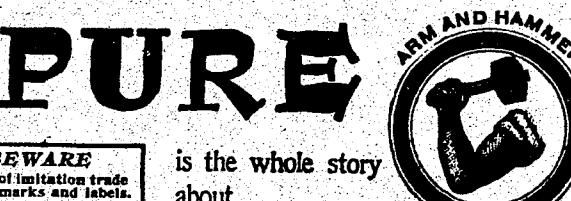
Spasmodic and

PERIODICAL HEADACHES.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE,

AT

DAVIS' PHARMACY.



ARM AND HAMMER SODA in packages.

Costs no more than other package soda—never spoils

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Write for Arm and Hammer Book of Valuable Receipts—FREE.

JULIUS KRAMER
MERCHANT TAILOR,
GRAYLING, MICH.

ASK YOUR Furniture Dealer

for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's
Sanitary Spring Mattress.

If he cannot show it to you, write to us for catalogue—414, 416, 418 and 420 Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE Gents of Grayling and vicinity are hereby notified that I have just received a

Large Stock of Woolens, embracing all of the latest styles. If you need any kind of a suit, either

BUSINESS OR FINE DRESS, you can find it at the old reliable establishment of

J. KRAMER,
Rear of the Grayling Exchange Bank.

OIL BURNER TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. 10 C. WANT AGENTS ON salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms.

NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO., 602 CEDAR AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK. They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "ELLULOID."

They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK. The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth

that is the kind marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK. These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample package on the understanding price.

Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs, 25 cts. each. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Caned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,

TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches, 10 Cents.

Diamond Tomatoes, 10 "

Evergreen Corn, 10 "

String Beans, 10 "

Lima Beans, 10 "

Marrowfat Peas, 10 "

Red Cherries, 10 "

Strawberries, 10 "

Alaska Salmon, 10 "

Sardines in Mustard, 10 "

Blue-back Mackerel, 10 "

Dried Beef, 10 "

Pickles, fancy, 10 "

Catsup, 10 "

Horse Radish, 10 "

Olives, 10 "

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains.

The goods are strictly first class.</

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's, for Honey.

Rev. Wm. Putnam, of Fredonia, was in town Tuesday.

For Chokefruit, go to McClain's.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

E. Cobb, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to G. Wight's restaurant.

Ben C. Milliken, a prominent lumberman, of Cheboygan, died last week.

Mrs. Chas. A. Smith, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Saturday.

Hannan and Ains Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S. S. Claggett.

A Camp of the Sons of Veterans has been organized at Tawas.

Try Land Plaster. For Sale by S. H. & Co.

J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Monday.

Go to Albert Kraus' for fishing tackle and other sporting goods.

Violators of the Fish laws, may as well understand that they will be prosecuted.

A new line of Laces and Embroideries, at Claggett's.

Mrs. Melvin Bates returned from her visit with relatives, in New York, last Thursday.

A great line of Misses \$1.50 Shoes, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a social meeting in the church basement, to-morrow evening.

Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

Mrs. Thomas Woodfield, and the children, of St. Ignace, are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Woodfield.

Ladies, if you want a nice Bed Spread, go to Claggett's.

Miss Vena Jones returned from her visit with relatives, at Chequamegon, last Friday Evening.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Mrs. F. W. Brigham went to Bay City, last Friday, for a short visit, returning Saturday evening.

Mrs. J. Staley is expected to return from her visit with friends at Caro, today.

Call and see the new goods, at the Shoe store of J. M. Jones'.

John Fluent, of Otsego Lake former resident of Grayling, has been appointed postmaster for that village.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle of every description.

Sheriff Chalker went to St. Ignace, on business, last Friday morning and returned the beginning of the week.

If you want the best 50 cent Corset, in the city, go to Claggett's.

Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Center Plains, was visiting with her son, and other friends in town last week.

A Can of Oysters FOR 10¢, at S. H. & Co.

Some mean chaps, at Burt Lake, near Cheboygan, blew up a chicken coop with dynamite.

A new line of Victoria Lawns, India Linens and Pique, at Claggett's.

Mrs. Mary White and Miss Etta Brennan were visiting in Grayling Friday.—*Lewiston Journal*.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and other farming implements for sale by Albert Kraus.

Mrs. Swan Peterson was visiting friends in Grayling over Sunday.—*Lewiston Journal*.

Split Bamboo Rods, the very best, for Trout and Grayling, can be had at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. N. P. Salling returned from Wisconsin, Tuesday week.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society meets to-morrow afternoon, at Mrs. M. E. Hanson's.

Barbed, Barbed, Barbed Wire cheaper than ever at S. H. & Co.

Joseph Ames, "Buckskin Joe," aged 91, was arrested at Manistee the other day for threatening to cut a man all to pieces.

Claggett sells the best Gents' or Ladies' \$2.00 shoe, on earth. If you don't believe it, call and see it.

P. R. Denkow was in Detroit the first of the week, settling up his pulp wood business.

Cash is KING at Claggett's, and he will sell you good way down low for CASH.

Does your home need painting? If so, use Boydell Bros.' prepared paints. They are the best and cheapest paints in the market. Every gallon guaranteed. For sale at

Fournier's DRUG STORE,

Stephens, of South Branch township, was in town last Wednesday and took a load of lumber house with him.

The finest Misses Suits in the City, white stitched, for only \$2.00, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 83, will hold its regular meeting next Monday evening, the 8th, at the usual hour.

The finest line of Spring goods that has ever been shown in Grayling, has just been received by Julius Kramer, The Merchant Tailor.

For a handsome Red that will make your eyes "bug out," go to L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 336, F. & A. M., this Thursday evening, at the usual hour.

Phosphates at the store of S. H. & Co. It doubles your crop. Try it.

The men in the old mill of S. H. & Co., are working over time. The mill runs from six in the morning until eight at night.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

The Ladies Aid, of the Presbyterian church, will meet at the residence of Mrs. Nelson Hartwick, Friday afternoon, for work. All are invited.

Buy a pound of Coffee, or Tea, at Claggett's, and get a chance on that Silver Tea Set, worth \$25.

Rev. Silas Finn, father of J. Maurice Finn, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hale, in Pontiac, last Sunday evening.

A snap in can goods, at the store of S. H. & Co. Pears only 10¢ per can.

We are pleased to note that Mrs. I. Silby has so far recovered from her recent illness as to be out. Ros. News.

The finest line of new Pictures and Prints ever shown in the city, at Claggett's.

Win Trombley, a late employee in this office is now "holding a case" on the AVALANCHE at Grayling.—*West Br. Herald Times*.

For any kind of Shoes you should go to S. H. & Co., they have bargains for you.

There will be preaching at the Protestant Methodist church, next Sunday morning at 10:30, Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

Detroit White Lead Works, Red Seal paint. Every Gallon Warranted. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

The social given in aid of the band Saturday evening was patronized to the extent of \$22.60. It was a very enjoyable affair.—*Lewiston Journal*.

The Cheboygan newspapers will hereafter charge for "Cards of Thanks" and "Resolution of Condolence," at the rate of five cents per line.

J. M. Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc., for his Spring trade.

Everybody will remember that when ordering seeds, plants or bulbs from Vick, that they will get the worth of their money, and exactly what they order.

German, Rye and Home Made White bread. Rolls, Buns, Cookies, and Pies baked fresh, daily. McClain's.

D. Jacobs' family, for several years residents of the county and at one time of this village, have moved to Clifford, Lapeer county.—*West Br. Herald Times*.

Julius Kramer invites the citizens of Grayling to examine his new stock of spring goods, whether they purchase or not.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

Parents, buy your children's shoes at Claggett's. He has a complete line of those Cordovan Shoes, and they can't be beat for wear and durability.

T. Carney is getting to be quite a great friend of the little folks, as he takes out seven or eight at a time after arbutus, with his new horse and buggy.

Get prices of barbed wire at S. H. & Co. They sell at Rock bottom prices.

Photographer George H. Bonnell, of Grayling, is the guest of Mr. Stevenson. He went to Atlanta yesterday and took a view of the new court house.—*Lewiston Journal*.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

A meeting was held at the M. E. church last Sunday evening under the auspices of the Good Templars, which was addressed by Rev. S. G. Taylor, in an able manner. The exercises were unusually interesting.

Get my prices on Sash, Doors, Nails, and builder's Hardware, before buying elsewhere. Albert Kraus.

Ice Cream will be served at the Y. P. S. C. E. social, to-morrow evening.

Before purchasing a suit, or a pair of pants, call on Julius Kramer and examine his new stock of goods.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

There will be a Special Communication of Grayling Lodge, F. & A. M., Saturday evening, for work in Third. See local in another column.

Paint, Paint!, Paint!! Sherwin William leads them all, and S. H. & Co are their agents.

To-morrow (Friday) is Arbor Day and our citizens, both town and country should set out one or more trees each, in front of their property or along some highway.

Claggett has just received the finest line of Sun Umbrellas overshadowing in the city. Self Closing, Cyclone Frame, from 50 cents upwards.

A pretty little dude was arrested in Saginaw, one day last week, and turned out to be a young girl in a masquerade suit. One was seen on the streets of Grayling for several days last week. It was, no doubt, a man.

Just received some Extra Large fine apples are selling cheap, at McClain's.

Our "Uncle Sam" has provided a fine type-writer for the Grayling Land Office. Why we cannot imagine as the biography of the local officers knocks the Spenerian clear out of the ring.

Claggett's store will be headquarters for Shoes, for the year 1895. His \$2.00 Shoes are sellers, winners and wearers. Quick sales and small profits, is his motto.

The Odd Fellows anniversary could not have come on a fairer day. The attendance was large and the exercises at the church were of an interesting character. From the large number in the procession the Lodge in Grayling must be flourishing.

Have you tried the new bread made with the celebrated Pilleberry's Best Flour, at McClain's Bakery?

The Hodgman's dry Kiln at Roscommon, was nearly destroyed by fire, last Friday Morning. The excellent water works and almost superhuman exertions of the employees and others prevented a great loss of property.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Coronna had a severe fire last Friday morning wiping out all the buildings on the East side of Main street. Loss over \$40,000. Louis Etchman, father of Mrs. G. H. Hicks, formerly of Grayling, being the heaviest loser, as his Furniture Store was entirely destroyed.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Grayling Lodge F. & A. M. have extended invitations to the lodges at Vanderbilt, Gaylord, Roscommon and West Branch to be present at a meeting of the lodges on next Saturday evening, May 4. The meeting is for the general instruction and benefit of the several lodges, and it is expected that a large representation from each place will be present.

Julius Kramer invites the citizens of Grayling to examine his new stock of spring goods, whether they purchase or not.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and SICK HEADACHE. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

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Get my prices on Sash, Doors, Nails, and builder's Hardware, before buying elsewhere. Albert Kraus.

Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

**W. B. FLYNN, Dentist,
WEST BRANCH, MICH.**

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

A new catholic school building is being built at Riggsville, Cheboygan county.

Barb Wire and Poultry netting at lowest prices. For sale by Albert Krause.

Mrs. Louis Jenson was called to Detroit last week to attend a sick sister-in-law, Mr. Jenson's Sister, whose home is in Canada, but who went to that city for medical treatment.—*Orage Co. News*.

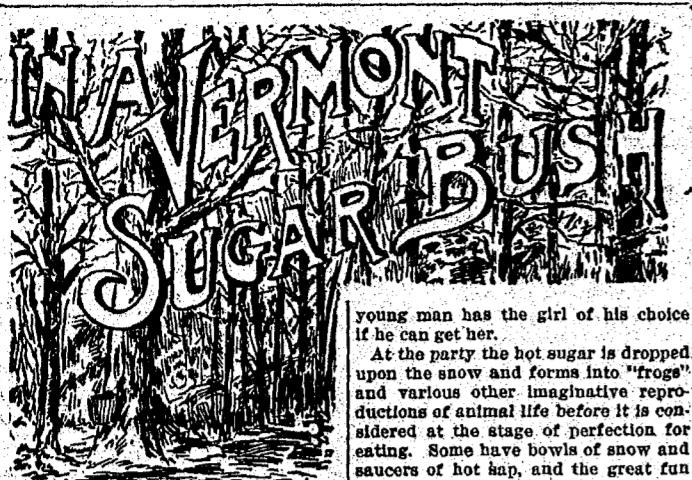
S. S. Claggett has added to his stock Dr. Warren's Health Corset. Endorsed by Physicians everywhere. Gives comfort, grace and pleasure, to all who wear them.

House for Sale.

A good house and two lots, rear of Methodist church, for sale cheap. Inquire of Mrs. C. W. Smith on the premises.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Grayling to clean up and remove all deposits



THE season of maple sugar making comes at a time when the farmer could not profitably employ his time otherwise, usually about March 10, and continues three or four weeks, according to the weather. Sap will run only when the temperature is at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and stop running as soon as frost is out of the ground, or directly after the snow is gone. Sometimes the cold weather continues so late in the spring that it is nearly April 1 before the thermometer goes above 30 degrees. In 1893 the farmers in Vermont did not tap the trees until the latter part of March. Last year the tapping began about March 8 or 9.

As soon as the weather is favorable the farmer gets out his buckets and sets to work tapping his maple trees as quickly as possible. The maple trees are tapped by boring the trunks with a small bit—usually half-inch—about 1½ inches deep, and from one to three feet above the ground. Trees are not tapped until they are about one foot in diameter. After tapping a spout made of clean maple, beech, or galvanized iron and fitted with a hanger for holding the bucket, is driven firmly into the hole made by the bit; a bucket of tin or wood is hung upon the spout, and the tapping process is finished. The buckets are ordinary water pails, generally all alike, and each farmer usually paints all his buckets one color.

Only one hole is bored in young trees, but it is not uncommon to have as many as half a dozen buckets, with two spouts each, hung to maples of large size. If the bucket fills with sap in a day the run is a good one, although twice this amount is obtained in exceptionally favorable sap days. What

young man has the girl of his choice if he can get her.

At the party the hot sugar is dropped upon the snow and forms into "frogs" and various other imaginative reproductions of animal life before it is considered at the stage of perfection for eating. Some have bowls of snow and saucers of hot sap, and the great fun of a "sugaring off" party is to sit out on the wood pile, covered with buffalo skins, and "candy" the sugar by pouring a spoonful on the snow in the bowl and eat it with doughnuts and crullers.

He was beaten with rods of the

thorny hibiscus common to the country, his hands and feet were cut off, his tongue torn out by the roots, and to finish all, his eyes were put out and he was stabbed to death with hundreded wounds. The colonial government at once sent an overwhelming force of native police and French military to capture El Bachir and his band and they succeeded.

No More Slashing.

It is a noteworthy fact that the rapidly increasing number of new books, not of poetry only, at the present hour is accompanied by a diminution, not an increase, of critical severity. One would have supposed that at such a period—when, to adapt the proverb of the wood and the trees, one can hardly see literature for the books—the critical standard would rise; that the critic would show himself more, not less, exacting, and would be more careful, in the interest of the reader, to emphasize the distinction between the excellent and the mediocre.

Yet no one can read much of the current periodical criticism without noting that it is rather the opposite that is happening. While it is an obvious and undeniable fact that the manufacture of books, as distinguished from authorship, exists on an enormous scale, yet apparently the

full-grown male antelope stands about seven feet eight inches at the withers and is about five feet in length. The general color is of yellowish brown in the back and upper portions, with white below. The animal is a type of grace and activity. Its limbs are long, slender and delicate, terminating in sharp, knife-like hoofs, that are often used as weapons, especially when the antelope meets a rattlesnake. At such a time the little animals are much excited, and the one possessed of the most courage possibly will undertake the act of execution. This it accomplishes by leaping into the air, bringing its hoofs together in a point so that they come down upon the coiled ser-

pent, cutting and incising it so that a few bounds of this kind result in the reptile's death.

THE ANTELOPE.

How the Graceful Creature Kills Its Enemy, the Rattlesnake.

The antelope, which in former years was common in Western North America, is now a rarity. It may be found, however, on both sides of the Sierra Madre Mountains, reaching down into Mexico, where it is still hunted.

A full-grown male antelope stands about seven feet eight inches at the withers and is about five feet in length. The general color is of yellowish brown in the back and upper portions, with white below. The animal is a type of grace and activity. Its limbs are long, slender and delicate, terminating in sharp, knife-like hoofs, that are often used as weapons, especially when the antelope meets a rattlesnake. At such a time the little animals are much excited, and the one possessed of the most courage possibly will undertake the act of execution. This it accom-

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pent, cutting and incising it so that a few bounds of this kind result in the reptile's death.

ANTELOPE KILLING A BATTLESNAKE.

It is at its highest point will rise 34 feet above tide-water. Not only will it be visible to every county in the State, which is not surprising, but to parts of Connecticut, and all but the remote parts of Massachusetts.

From end to end the structure will measure 325 feet; from ground to apex of dome, 234 feet. On the first floor it is planned to have department offices and vaults for storage. On the second story, in one wing, will be the Senate chamber, an exact reproduction of the old Senate chamber in the capitol at Washington, regarded as one of the best audience-rooms in the world; and in the opposite wing the hall of Representatives, Library, State, reception, committee and other rooms will be conveniently connected with each. Light

will come from above to the halls of legislation (architecturally, that is); the rotunda will have a height of 140 feet and a diameter of 65 feet; and one of the remarkable effects attained by the arrangement of the story will be a clear vista of full 200 feet from the hall of Representatives through the rotunda and two stately halls to the Senate chamber.

WHAT HOLDS THE BALL IN?

A Remarkable Discovery by Charles V. Pollock, of Des Moines.

Charles V. Pollock, of Des Moines, Iowa, has invented or, perhaps, discovered, a nozzle to be attached to a fire hose which is a wonder. The nozzle is bell-shaped. An iron ball is placed loosely in the nozzle and that's the whole thing. But the result, when water is turned on, is astonishing. The ball is not thrown out of the nozzle, but rests against the wall of the hose, and the water pressure to such a degree that it is impossible of dislodgement and spreads the water into a solid sheet which is much more effective in fighting fire than the ordinary stream. The nozzle has been adopted by the Des Moines fire department and has been found to do wonderful work.

Scientific men are puzzled as to the cause of the ball remaining in the nozzle with a seemingly irresistible stream doing its best to push it out. But there it stays, and cannot be ejected. The picture given with this shows a com-

mon house with a hole in the side.

THE HARRISON RESIDENCE.

Carter H. Harrison at the corner of Ashland and Jackson boulevards. It was there that Chicago's Mayor died by the assassin's hand on Oct. 28, 1893.

The house stands well back from the street, surrounded by lawns and trees, in which Mr. Harrison took such delight and pride. Patrick Eugene Prendergast, the murderer in this case, paid the penalty of his crime upon the scaffold.

AN AFRICAN BRIGAND.

Vowed to Kill a Man for Every Year He Lived.

In Algeria, northern Africa, the French captured and sentenced to death the most ferocious and successful brigand that the modern world has known. Areski-el-Bachir is the name of this brigand and he belongs to the Berber tribe which inhabits the Kabyles country and which claims its descent from Ham, the son of Noah. Areski is 45 years of age and boasts that in accordance with a vow he slew many for each year of his life. How many more he disposed of his business is not known.

At the head of a band of 25 robbers Areski has terrorized all Kabyles, and set at defiance the forces sent against them by the French colonial govern-

ment.

ARESKI EL-BACHIR, THE BRIGAND.

ment. His men are as murderous as himself. All but one are in the vigor of life; they are from 20 to 40 years of age, and extremely secretive. Wrapped in their burnous, a flowing robe, silent and immovable they await their prey. They have slain, robbed and cheated, but, strange to say, only their own compatriots, for there is no record of any white man having been molested by them, and for this reason they look upon the interference of strangers as uncalled for and unfair.

Areski has been many times caught, and even sentenced, but until now has contrived to escape by the aid of false witnesses. Unfortunately for him he committed the grave error of murdering a man "with a pull." His last victim, an Arab sheikh, Abdul-Resid by name, held friendly relations with the French governor general of Algeria. While carrying the tribute of several native villages to Algeria, he was captured, robbed of the money and put to death with horrible torture.

THE NEW NOZZLE.

Lexicographers have agreed that "banjo" is a corruption of the Spanish "bandore," which has words of similar sound, spelling and significance in many tongues. It is quite likely that the Arabs, in their conquest or by trade, may have introduced the guitar and banjo into Western Africa, whence it was brought to this country.

Mrs. Peck—This paper says that a sea captain says that in times of great disaster women are more cool than men. Mr. N. Peck—I have seen instances of it. "You? I'd like to know when?" "When they were getting married."—Indianapolis Journal.

No one hates you quite so fiercely as the dead beat who owes you money.

He was beaten with rods of the

thorny hibiscus common to the country, his hands and feet were cut off, his tongue torn out by the roots, and to finish all, his eyes were put out and he was stabbed to death with hundreded wounds. The colonial government at once sent an overwhelming force of native police and French military to capture El Bachir and his band and they succeeded.

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THE MOON.

It is generally supposed that there is no atmosphere (at least, no such atmosphere as we have) in the moon, for these reasons: first, no clouds have ever been observed; second, stars, when the moon passes before them, disappear instantly instead of gradually, as they would if a strongly refracting atmosphere surrounded it.

No water has ever been observed; and this is also another reason why there is no atmosphere, for water would certainly produce an atmosphere of its own vapor, even if no other gas existed to form it.

She (after the unmasking)—I see that strawberries are on the bill of fare, George. He (nervously)—Yes, but they are very sour at this season of the year. She—Of course; but I think I will take a few. One cannot expect strawberries to be at their best in March, you know.—Harlem Life.

The only friends who are not ashamed of you in your shabby clothes are the friends whose clothes are shabbier than your own.

So few women know how to use dry goods after they get them.

HOUSES WITH DARK HISTORIES.

Scenes of Two Cruel Crimes Which Have Horrified Chicago.

At the corner of Ada street and Washington boulevard, Chicago, there still stands the house which, for a long time, was a gruesome object of interest to everybody in the city. Seven years ago at some time during the night, A. J. Snell was murdered in his house, a handsome mansion, 425 Washington boulevard. The details of the tragedy

are still fresh in the public mind. Mr. Snell was one of the wealthiest residents of the West Side. Early on the morning of Feb. 8, probably about 2 o'clock, Mr. Snell heard someone moving about downstairs. He took a revolver and started to investigate. As he went downstairs the burglars, or whoever the two men were who had broken into the house, came into the hall and Mr. Snell fired at one of them. Mr. Snell was a determined man and a three-cornered fight began. Probably he wounded one of his assailants before two of their bullets entered his body at vital parts, killing him instantly. Extraordinary as it may seem the other inmates of the house heard nothing of the fusillade. Mr. Snell's body was not discovered till daylight. The investigation of the murder, like the deed itself, was fraught with mystery. A great hue and cry was raised about Willie Tascott, who may have had some connection with the crime, but whose actual participation in it is now doubted by many. A notorious crook named James Gillan, before he died in jail is alleged to have confessed that he was one of the murderers of Mr. Snell, and he had before that given an attorney a full description of the deed, which talied with many known facts. But \$50,000 reward was offered for Tascott, and every detective in the land was on his trail, but he is still at large. The Snell murder, in short, remains the greatest mystery of its kind in the history of Chicago.

A much more melancholy memory clings to the beautiful home of the late

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COMPLETELY PARALYZED.

PHYSICIANS ARE ASTOUNDED BY A PECULIAR CASE.

A Young Man Stricken with Landry's Paralysis and Yet Recovers.
From the Times, Philadelphia, Pa.
Stricken with Landry's Paralysis and yet cured! That is theistic! It is a strange layman, but it means a miracle to a physician. Such is the experience of O. E. Dallimore, now a resident of Madison, N. J., and a rare experience it is.

"Yes, it is true that I had Landry's Paralysis," said Mr. Dallimore, a reporter, "or else the most celebrated physicians of London were mistaken."

"It was on the 15th of March, this year," he continued, "when I was in New York City, that I first felt the symptoms of my trouble. I experienced difficulty in moving, sitting, and could not support me. I consulted a physician, who informed me that I had every symptom of Locomotor Ataxia, but as the case developed he pronounced it a case of Landry's Paralysis, and knowing the paroxysm of the disease advised me to start for my native land, Canada, at once. I did so, and on April 1st started for London, Ont. A well-known physician was consulted, but I grew rapidly worse, and on Saturday, April 7th, several eminent physicians held a consultation on my case and informed me that I had lived too long in Canada, but rather than die there, still I lingered on, by this time completely paralyzed, my hands and feet being dead. I could hardly whisper my wants and could only swallow liquids. Oh, the misery of those moments are beyond all description; a death would really have been welcome visitor."

"Now comes the part that has astounded the physicians. Rev. Mr. Gondy, a clergyman who visited me in my last hours, as he supposed, told me of the marvelous cures of paralysis that had been made by Dr. W. H. Hood, of New York, and I immediately began to work again on Oct. 28, 1894, cured of Landry's Paralysis in eight months."

To confirm his story beyond all doubt, Mr. Dallimore made the following affidavit:

Swear and subscribe before me Dec. 3, 1894. ANGUS C. RATHBURN,
(Seal) Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, South Ferry, N. Y., for 60 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Penny postage for London and its suburbs dates from the year 1881.

The best preparation for this purpose is

Look Out for "No. 1"

Your first duty is to yourself. Your bodily condition calls for the help to be found in a good

Spring Medicine

The best preparation for this purpose is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing the blood. During the winter it has crept sluggish through the veins, gathering impurities from indoor air, from fatty substances in the food, and from many other sources.

The great blood-purifying medicine especially prepared to do this work is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give to the blood purity, richness and vitality, and these will bring health and vigor, strong nerves, a good appetite, refreshing sleep, and powers of endurance.

Cleanse your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a renovating preparation especially prepared to make pure blood, then you may enjoy the season of flowers and birds and outdoor pleasures, for you will be healthy, strong and well.

Hood's Pills cure all liverills, biliousness, etc., headache, 25 cents.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Relieve the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Losses of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERPECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach and Biliousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING.

25. CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELED CALF.

\$4.33 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

\$3.49 POLICE, SOLES.

\$2.92 WORKMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.

\$2.17 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES' \$3.25 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

RECTION PLATE.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory.

They give the best value for the money.

The equal custom shoes in style and fit.

These wearing qualities are unsurpassed.

The price is uniform, and the quality is equal.

Write to us for further information.

If your dealer cannot supply you we care.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

Powdered and Perfumed.

Thomas Lewis and Son, Ltd., London.

Unlike other Lye, it is being a fine

removable lid, the contents are al-

ways ready to use. Will dilute

the water to a thin consistency without boiling. It is the best

cleaning, cleaning, washing, bottling,

painting, etc.

PENNA. SALT MFG. CO.

Gent. Agents, Phila., Pa.

DENISON JOHN W. MORRIS,

Washington, D. C.

Telegraph Address, Washington, D. C.

Telephone Address, Boston, Mass.

2 years last year, including claims, attorney

Propelled by Gas.

The field of usefulness so long held by the horse is narrowing daily. A tricycle propelled by a two horse power gas engine is the property of a California man, who, having tested it on the streets under varying conditions as to grade and roadway, has found it in every instance satisfactory, being easy to control as regards starting, regulating speed, turning, stopping, etc. The machine is calculated to carry three persons on the single broad seat, though operated by one, with surplus power sufficient to trawl one or two buggies or a loaded wagon, according to the character of the road. It carries twelve hours' supply of gasoline, or two and one-half gallons, and can easily attain a speed of ten to twelve miles per hour on favorable ground. Being geared in such a manner that the movement of a lever increases or decreases the speed enables the driver to climb grades of considerable pitch. It is claimed to be perfectly safe, and is simple in construction, the design of the inventor being to have as few pieces and parts as possible. The wheels and frame supporting the engine are strong and the entire machine is constructed in the most substantial manner, as it intended to withstand hard usage.

Lost One Pair.

Thackery once asked one of the men who lets out skates on the Serpentine whether he had ever lost a pair through the omission to exact a deposit, and he replied that he had never done so, except on one occasion, when the circumstances made it pardonable. A well-dressed young fellow was having his second skate fastened on when he suddenly broke away from the man's hands and dashed on to the ice. The next instant a thick-set, powerful man was clambering for another pair. "I shall nab him now," he cried, "for I am a dab at skating." He was a sheriff's officer in pursuit of his prey, and a very animating sight it was to watch the chase. He was as he boasted, a first-rate skater, and it became presently obvious that he was running down his man. Then the young fellow determined to run a desperate risk for liberty. The ice, as usual, under the bridge was marked "dangerous," and he made for it at headlong speed. The ice bent beneath his weight, but he got safely through. The sheriff's officer followed with equal pluck, but being a heavier man, broke through and was drowned. "His skates," said the narrator of the incident, "got back after the inquest, but those the young gentleman had on I never saw again."

WOMEN ON THE WHEEL

COSTUMES BECOMING TO THOSE WHO RIDE.

Divided Skirt and Round Waist Meets Many of the Imperative Demands—Ordinary Bloomers Are Objectionable and Will Never Be Sanctioned.

Practical Exhibitions.

New York correspondent.—HERE will be many more women bicyclists this year, than last, and they are then very plentiful. Improvement in the vehicle itself is responsible for some of the increase, but improvement in women's wheeling costumes have done almost as much. Women quickly learned that the first consideration was comfort, and then they halted. Toward the close of last season evidence was seen on every hand that they had begun to move again, and to reach out for easy and sensible rigs that were at the same time slightly. Woman may be trusted to consider her observers, and on occasion at considerable sacrifice of her own comfort, but on the wheel the latter point secures first place. It is still feasible to attain both ease and grace in such dresses, and these descriptions, coupled with the artist's sketches, will make clear how the trick is done. There is necessarily variety in the costumes because of the wide range of taste.

The rig beside the initial meets many of the imperative demands. It consists of a divided skirt and round waist, the former so cut that the objectionable features of ordinary bloomers are entirely obviated. The divisions of the skirt, corresponding to a man's trouser pockets, are made so wide that when the rider is in place they hang in lines closely resembling skirt drapery; while the required freedom of the knees and the securing of an equal amount of drapery on each side of the wheel is made certain. Such a garment will, of course, fly about a little, but exposure is impossible, especially as the foot is passed through a loop of elastic set on the inner edge of each division of the skirt. When the rider dismounts the divided skirt hardly betrays itself as such.

The bodice is made simply and, except in the fullness of the sleeves, offers no avoidable surface to the wind. The belt is worn loose, insuring the necessary breathing room and avoiding undue emphasis on the hip line. The edge of the bodice hooks securely to the top of the divided skirt, that there may be no possible slipping, and the belt is held in place by hooks and by straps through which it passes. The hat is of that visor type to which it has been objected that they are already dedicated to yachting use. But they are becoming, offer small surface to the wind, and give to the eyes protection. All these considerations are as important to the wheel woman as to the feminine sailor. Gauntlet gloves are worn. No other glove so well protects the wrist and relieves one of either constriction or the annoyance of the slipping down of a loose-wristed glove. The shoes might be a little more square-toed, but it is hard not to wear one's prettiest shoes when the feed show so plainly.

One of the prettiest of the new wheel costumes comes next. It is made of a smooth surface check outing serge, light and almost dust proof. A prettily scanted skirt just covers the knees, and is met by button garters. Bloomers are worn, but do not show at all. The bodice is of the eton jacket type, and is worn over a white wool sweater that ends at the loosely fastened belt. The especially clever turn of this costume is the strapping of the jacket across the front. It is thus secured being blown wide, and a jaunty relief is given to the plainness of the sweater front. This model allows a natural sized waist, while the curve of the eton robe the outline of all clumsiness. A white Scotch cap matches the sweater, and a single black cock's feather is a perky ornament for it. The usual sweater collar is omitted, a high soft choker braided closely to give an effect that will harmonize with the jacket straps taking its place. The eton cap, of course, be removed, the under belt being firmly attached to the top of the skirt, and the sweater in turn being secured. This is one of the few really pretty wheel rigs that make every needed concession to practical demands.

A practical demand which will meet the taste of those who want freedom of bloomers and the protection of a skirt is chosen for the third drawing. Here the bloomers just show below the knee-skirt, and are very full at the edge, where they turn under in genuine Turkish fashion, but they are as scant as practicable about the hips, that the skirt may not be made bulky. The coat bodice is made without darts, fitting only slightly to the figure, and allowing thereby plenty of room at the waist. Its skirts fit without fullness over the hips, and as closely as may be without drawing all around, the effort being to insure an slightly curved a line as possible from the waist down.

A shirt waist with starched front shows, and a smart little tie gives formality to the costume. Cloth leggings button to the knee, their tops disappearing under the drop of the bloomers. A soft felt hat is worn well over the forehead, gloves with wide stitching on the backs cover the hands, and the sleeves are made of the usual pattern.

Absolute freedom is insured in this rig, and to many absence of jaunty intent will be a feature distinctly in favor of the design. The skirt in the more expensive copies of the model is lined with satin, that the action of the knees may be impeded as little as possible by friction. Since the skirt butts down the side, all danger of a gaping pocket is avoided, and access to a lovely "teally-trousers-pocket" is had. The only danger of this rig is that once you wear it a little while you feel as if you cannot stand the restrictions of the ordinary woman's attire, this trouser pocket being a final bid for favor that no right-minded woman is able to resist.

The last model is sketched because it abounds, not because its make-up recommends it. It should be pondered as an example of what considering one's observers first will bring one to. Some of these chorus girl rigs are as pretty as they can be, and many—like this one—concede some points of comfort. Illustrators consider them "immense," and they are the right thing for a little girl who is going to stand beside her wheel in the sunshine where there is no wind to blow off her becoming little hat or to lift her pretty skirt, where she won't get out of breath by riding and burst her tiny belt, and where her dear little silk waist won't give her her death by getting her wet through. Altogether in such circumstances, the wearer will look as pretty as that other girl who has a perfect right to wear a delicious bath suit and not go near the water. Still the stores are full of 'em, but the coming summer's end will see but few of them on the road.

But little has been said so far as to color. Wisdom makes the available ones few, and chooses a general tone of stone or gray. The blue rigs into which every one rushed at the beginning have proved themselves most unsuitable for the exposure to dust that is a sad necessity of wheel wear. Grays, tans, drabs and mixtures that

are made so wide that when the rider is in place they hang in lines closely resembling skirt drapery; while the required freedom of the knees and the securing of an equal amount of drapery on each side of the wheel is made certain. Such a garment will, of course, fly about a little, but exposure is impossible, especially as the foot is passed through a loop of elastic set on the inner edge of each division of the skirt. When the rider dismounts the divided skirt hardly betrays itself as such.

The bodice is made simply and, except in the fullness of the sleeves, offers no avoidable surface to the wind. The belt is worn loose, insuring the necessary breathing room and avoiding undue emphasis on the hip line. The edge of the bodice hooks securely to the top of the divided skirt, that there may be no possible slipping, and the belt is held in place by hooks and by straps through which it passes. The hat is of that visor type to which it has been objected that they are already dedicated to yachting use. But they are becoming, offer small surface to the wind, and give to the eyes protection. All these considerations are as important to the wheel woman as to the feminine sailor. Gauntlet gloves are worn. No other glove so well protects the wrist and relieves one of either constriction or the annoyance of the slipping down of a loose-wristed glove. The shoes might be a little more square-toed, but it is hard not to wear one's prettiest shoes when the feed show so plainly.

One of the prettiest of the new wheel costumes comes next. It is made of a smooth surface check outing serge, light and almost dust proof. A prettily scanted skirt just covers the knees, and is met by button garters. Bloomers are worn, but do not show at all. The bodice is of the eton jacket type, and is worn over a white wool sweater that ends at the loosely fastened belt. The especially clever turn of this costume is the strapping of the jacket across the front. It is thus secured being blown wide, and a jaunty relief is given to the plainness of the sweater front. This model allows a natural sized waist, while the curve of the eton robe the outline of all clumsiness. A white Scotch cap matches the sweater, and a single black cock's feather is a perky ornament for it. The usual sweater collar is omitted, a high soft choker braided closely to give an effect that will harmonize with the jacket straps taking its place. The eton cap, of course, be removed, the under belt being firmly attached to the top of the skirt, and the sweater in turn being secured. This is one of the few really pretty wheel rigs that make every needed concession to practical demands.

A practical demand which will meet the taste of those who want freedom of bloomers and the protection of a skirt is chosen for the third drawing. Here the bloomers just show below the knee-skirt, and are very full at the edge, where they turn under in genuine Turkish fashion, but they are as scant as practicable about the hips, that the skirt may not be made bulky. The coat bodice is made without darts, fitting only slightly to the figure, and allowing thereby plenty of room at the waist. Its skirts fit without fullness over the hips, and as closely as may be without drawing all around, the effort being to insure an slightly curved a line as possible from the waist down.

A shirt waist with starched front shows, and a smart little tie gives formality to the costume. Cloth leggings button to the knee, their tops disappearing under the drop of the bloomers. A soft felt hat is worn well over the forehead, gloves with wide stitching on the backs cover the hands, and the sleeves are made of the usual pattern.

A noted French designer uses very pretty basket-woven silk in little checks of rose color, cream and green, ecru, petunia and pale brown, fawn color, violet and old rose, etc., for youthful-looking gowns.

Very dainty wash silks are made with a blouse-jacket front that is like a blouse waist slip up the front to show a blouse shirt that pushes bravely through.

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TO HIM WHO WAITS.

To him who waits amid the world's applause,
His share of justice, tolling day by day,
All things will come now dim and far away.
To him who waits.

To him who waits beyond the darkness drear,
The morning cometh with resplendent light,
Bringing assurance of a day more bright.
To him who waits.

To him who waits, though tears may often fall,
And knees be bowed in sorrow, and in prayer,
All grief will end; and everything be fair
To him who waits.

To him who waits and reaches out his hands
To aid a toiler up life's beetling crags,
Sure ease will come from every ill that flags.
To him who waits.

To him who waits and struggles not in vain
To overcome the evils that abound
Within his breast, sweet will the victory sound.
To him who waits.

To him who waits there comes a wily strong,
Who sneer and scoff, and look with baleful eyes.
But what of them, they are but gnats and flies.
To him who waits.

To him who waits there must be recompense
For useful work, whatever may befit;
A compensation reaching far and wide.
To him who waits.

To him who waits the stars are always friends,
The restless ocean and the azure sky,
All things in nature speak and prophesy.
To him who waits.

To him who waits true love will some day come
And lay an offering at his blameless shrine.
Life will be love, and love will be divine.
To him who waits.

To him who waits the world will some day cheer
And sing his praise; Fame's mysterious gates
Will open for him; heaven seems more near.
To him who waits.

Moses G. Shirley, in Boston Globe.

Ordeal of the Young Seigneur.

BY GILBERT PARKER.

His chief occupation in the daytime was to stand on the bench by the small barred window and watch the pigeons on the roof and in the eaves of the hospital opposite. For five years he had done this, and it was the one thing in his whole life during that time which had a charm for him. Every change of weather and season was registered there as plainly as if he could see the surface of the world. In the summer the slates seemed to have a great fire beneath them, for a quivering hot air rose up from them and the pigeons never alighted on them, save in the early morning or in the evening. Just over the peak of the roof could be seen the topmost branch of an oak, too slight to bear the weight of the pigeons, but the eaves under the projecting roof were dark and cool, and there his eyes rested when he tired of the blue sky and the glare of the roof. He could also see the top of the hospital windows, harrased up and down, but never anything within, for the windows were ever dusty, and all was dark beyond. But now and then he heard bitter cries coming through one open window in the summer time, and he listened to them grow fainter and fainter, till they sank to a low moan, and then ceased altogether.

In winter the roof was covered for months by a blanket of snow, which looked like a shawl of impacted wool, white and restful, and the hospital windows were spread with frost. But the pigeons were the same—almost as gay, and walking on the ledges of the roof or crowding on the shelves of the lead pipes. He studied them much, but he loved them more. His prison was less a prison because of them, and in the long five years of captivity he found himself more in touch with them than with the warders of the prison or any of his companions. With the former he was respectful, and he gave them no trouble at all; with the latter he had nothing in common, for they were criminals, and he—he had blundered when wild and mad with drink, so wild and mad that he had no remembrance, absolutely none, of the incident by which Jean Vigot lost his life. He remembered that they had played cards far into the night, that they had quarreled, then made their peace again; that the others had left, that they had begun playing cards and drinking again; and then all was blurred, save for a vague recollection that he had won all the money Vigot had and had pocketed it. Then came a blank. He waked to find two officers of the law beside him, and the body of Jean Vigot, stark and dead, a few feet away.

When the officers put their hands upon him he shook them off. When they did it again he had fought them to the death had it not been for his friend, tall Medallion, who laid a strong hand on his arm and said, "Steady, Converse, steady!" and he had yielded to the firm, friendly pressure.

Medallion had left no stone unturned to clear him at the trial, had himself played detective unceasingly, but the hard facts remained there, and on a chain of circumstantial evidence Louis Converse, the young Seigneur, was sent to prison for ten years for manslaughter. That was the compromise effected. Louis himself had said only that he didn't remember, but he could not believe he had committed the crime. Robbery? He shrugged his shoulders at that—he insisted that his lawyer should not reply to the insulting and foolish suggestion. But the evidence had shown that Vigot had all the wanings when the other members of the party left the two, and this very money had been found in Louis' pocket. There was only Louis' word

that they had played cards again. Anger? Possibly. Louis could not remember, though he knew they had quarreled. The judge himself, charging the jury, said that he never before saw a prisoner so frank and outwardly honest, but warned them that they must not lose sight of the crime itself, the taking of a human life, whereby a woman was made a widow and a child fatherless.

"It's all right," he answered, gently. "Take care of your child."

And again he moved away from her and went down the little hill with a cloud gone from his face that had rested there five years. Once he turned around. The woman was gone, but over the prison a flock of pigeons were flying. He took off his hat to them. Then he went through the town, looking neither to the right nor left, and came to his own house, where the summer morning was already entering the open windows, though he had looked to find the place closed and dark. The little chemist's wife met him in the doorway. She could not speak, nor could he, but he kissed her, as he had done when he went condemned to prison. Then he passed on to his own room, and, entering, sat down before the open window and peacefully drank in the glory of a new world. But more than once he choked down a sob that rose in his throat.

HOW A PIANO IS TUNED.

Simplest Thing in the World When You Know How.

"Plunk—plunk—kerchug—twang—bang!"

You have heard these sounds before, though they look a little unfamiliar when reproduced on paper. They represent the performance of a piano tuner from an outside and tympanic standpoint. They are the tangible and disagreeable part of the necessary business of putting in tune an instrument which, alas! too many people spend a deplorably large portion of their lives in putting out of tune.

This business of tuning pianos, which certainly looks rather mysterious as you watch the manner in which the operator prides up first one string and then another, sounding meanwhile a confused jargon of notes, until the puzzled listener does not know an octave from a fifth is not, however, as difficult and as mysterious as at first it appears.

All that is required is an exact ear and a few simple tools, viz.: a tuning fork (usually a C fork), a long, hammer-like key, and a wedge or mute. The accuracy of the tuner's ear is partly a natural gift, partly the result of long practice.

The most unpracticed ear can readily distinguish sound from noise; sound is produced by regular vibrations, while noise is a mixture of sounds thrown together without reference to any law. High notes have a large number of vibrations per second, while low notes have a small number. The highest A is calculated to have 8,480 vibrations per second, while the lowest A has only 27 1/2.

The majority of tuners have adopted a method of tuning which includes but two intervals—the octave and the fifth. The ordinary square piano has two strings, and most uprights have three strings to each note, except in the lower octave. The pitch of one of these strings is tuned in the relation of octave or fifth to some previous note. The remaining strings are then tuned in unison with the first string. As the strings approach unison, a number of strong and rapid beats or pulsations are perceptible to the ear; as they come still closer, the beats become slower, till finally they are no longer to be heard. Then the unison is perfect.

The ear in tuning is guided by progression from a confused sound to strong beats, and then from smooth waves to one continuous sound.

Unisons and octaves are always perfect—that is, the beats must entirely disappear. In the fifths, when perfectly tuned, there will be neither wave nor beat.

It takes generally about three years to learn the business, and a good workman will make from \$18 to \$35 a week. A few women have been employed as tuners with great success.

Romance of the Billiard Ball.

Interesting as is the natural history of the billiard ball, its romance is no less attractive. A product of the most intelligent of animals, grown in the wilds of a tropical forest, taken by the wily devices of savage men, transported many hundreds of miles on the shoulders of hapless slaves, the object for which battle and murder are done, carried round the globe by sail and steam, manufactured into proper shape by the labor of skilled mechanics, the means by which professional players gain their livelihood, by which amateurs pass a social hour in the billiard hall, on the private table, often at some period of its career in the pawn shop, finally, when its usefulness as a billiard ball is ended, to be cut up into toys, there are few articles of ordinary use, even in the midst of our extraordinary civilization, that can show a more varied history.

Poison in Its Spur.

Ornithorhynchus paradoxus, the unique Australian duck billed water mole, has lost its character for harmlessness, but has an added peculiarity, a sting like a bee. The male has on its hind leg a powerful spur connected with a gland. When attacked it does not scratch with the spur, but digs it in; and now an Australian naturalist has discovered that a violent poison is ejected from the spur. He has found two men who were poisoned in handling the animal, and a number of dogs, four of the latter dying.

"Jean Vigot," she replied. "He left me to starve."

"I am innocent of his death!" he said quietly and gladly.

She nodded. He was silent for a moment.

"The child still lives?" he asked. She nodded again. "Well, let it be so," he added. "But you owe me five years—and a lost reputation."

"I wish to God I could give them back," she cried, tears streaming down her cheeks. "It was for my child, he was so young."

"It can't be helped now," he said.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A report from Russia states that it has been found that "strychnine can cure men of the appetite for drink." It cures them in this country also if they take enough of it.

BECAUSE the Reichstag was spiteful against Bismarck, conservative Germany is roaring against universal suffrage. But it is well to remember that only a few years ago the Emperor himself was spiteful against Bismarck.

A PHILADELPHIA street railroad now operated by electricity saves \$8,915 a month as between the cost of coal and that of horse feed. It is said that this is only one of numerous items in which the trolley system has greatly cut down operating expenses.

ORDINARY vigilance would prevent nine-tenths of the bank defalcations. But the vigilance which does not see anything suspicious in the personal deposits of a \$1,200 clerks reaching \$10,000 in a recent case, is not ordinary; it is extraordinary, in the opinion of the Hartford Journal.

THERE are a great many medical missionaries, but Dr. Dennis M. Taylor is the first person to go to a foreign land as a dental missionary. She is the daughter of the Rev. A. E. Taylor, a Methodist minister of Martinsville, Pa., and is working in Africa as a missionary and dentist.

A NEW YORK woman, whose name is held secret, has endowed the chair of history in the National University, to be built at Washington, with \$107,250. The intimation of the offer was made on an old postal card, and within twenty-four hours the head of the university was leaving New York with securities to the required amount in his possession. For expediency this surpasses the endowment record. When the woman was asked why she selected the chair of history she said: "Men can give for bricks and mortar, I'll give for brains."

THRIFT is not an extinct trait in the original home of the thrifty, New England. A young woman writes to a Boston paper to tell how well a family of three can live on \$10 a week.

"My mother," she says, "is an invalid. My father is foreman in a factory and earns \$21 a week, and I stay home and do the work. Every week we put \$12 away. I dress well and can play the piano. I attend the theater twice a week, but the 25 cent seats are good enough for me. Saturday I cook a quart of beans and buy a loaf of brown bread and one-half pound of salmon, and that does us until Tuesday. Tuesday a pint of oysters is sufficient for dinner. Wednesday I buy a chicken or a small piece of lamb, which does until Saturday with a little fish. We use a small quantity of pastry and bread and cake and vegetables. We run two fires; burn gas; we use matches and pepper. My father only spends 10 cents a week for pleasure. When my company stays to tea Sunday we have a few extras. I do all my dress-making, and average four dresses a year." But the poor father's 10 cents' worth of "pleasure!"

THE power of hypnotism has been made responsible for almost everything, and now a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch attempts to show that sleeping in church is often due to this subtle force. The conditions under which the phenomenon is most frequently observed are described as follows: "There is a dim, and subdued light in the room; the atmosphere is somewhat close, the temperature is high; somewhat behind the speaker, in a position which compels the eyes of the congregation, is a jet of gas or a sharp gleam of electricity, into which they look as the sermon proceeds; and the preacher goes on and on, in a gentle and monotonous voice, and down and up, like a mother's lullaby; and behold, our eyelids are pressed down against our will by soft, invisible fingers, and everything is deliciously vague and far away." This, the writer would have his readers believe, is hypnotic sleep. Most people, however, will be inclined to think that poor ventilation in the churches, or natural fatigue on the part of the sleepers, is responsible for more of this kind of somnolence than can be traced to any mysterious power.

THE importation of beans at the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia last year was 244,776 bags of 200 pounds each, and yet this country is admirably adapted for bean culture. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:

"Where the crop is grown on a large scale so that machinery can be largely used the cost of growing should not be materially greater than that of growing an equal area of wheat. They may be planted by machinery, harvested by machinery, threshed by machinery, and the large buyers in bean growing districts use machinery largely in picking over the product. The yield will probably, on the average, equal that of wheat."

Then look at the price per bushel compared with that of wheat. The straw, too, is a valuable food for sheep, as well as for other live stock, far exceeding wheat straw in respect. Bean prices, usually high, are likely to be higher this year. The domestic demand always exceeds the home grown supply, and large quantities are annually imported.

It is not creditable to the farmers of this country that these large imports are permitted to continue."

"Miss — is a charming girl," replied Mrs. Stevens. "Well bred, as you see, accomplished, entertaining."

"Yes, I know," persisted the snob, "but dear Mrs. Stevens, of course you know what I mean—who is she?"

"My dear woman," retorted Mrs. Stevens, "I can no more tell you who Miss — is than I could have told those who asked me who you were when you first came to New York."

Largest Flashlight Photograph.

The very remarkable photographic feat of taking the instantaneous picture of an audience in a theater at night was successfully performed at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York city, on the evening of March 31st, at an interval in the performance of Wagner's "Siegfried."

Only one minute was allowed by the management for taking the picture. Preparations had previously been made, and extraordinary charge of magnesium for the flashlight was suitably arranged, the camera was placed in position, the focus was adjusted, the signal was given and the magnesium was fired by electricity.

It is estimated that the flash was one-forty-fifth of a second in duration. The picture has been reproduced as a two page cut in Harper's Weekly.

the China and Eastern seas, and will give important naval advantage to the country that possesses it. France has interests in those regions, and may have something to say about the transfer, and perhaps other countries will be interested in the discussion. But Japan has earned it; it is important to her, and she will probably get it.

The great battleship Indiana, which has cost the government over \$3,250,000, is nearly trim to leave the ways, but in all our navy yards and splendid harbors there is no drydock that can float the new vessel. If anything should happen to the bottom of the Indiana it would be necessary to take her elsewhere or else drop anchor and allow the ship's sides to gather barnacles while the half completed docks at the Brooklyn navy yard, at Port Royal and at Port Orchard are being finished. The last named will probably be ready for use within a year, and each of those now in process of construction will be able to float the Indiana or any one of the monsters in the new fleet. Following the launching of the Indiana, it is expected that the Massachusetts, Iowa and Oregon, battleships of nearly the same size and cost, will speedily be completed and set afloat, and then the need of more capacious docks will be imperative. The three which are being built are of timber, it is surprising to learn, and the reason is to be found in the fact that the stone docks are easily disjoined by the action of the frost, while the timber docks are more enduring and less expensive. The construction of timber docks, however, requires thorough workmanship and not a little experience on the part of the contractor. One which was attempted at Portland, Ore., and which swallowed up \$240,000 without disengaging a penny in profits was finally abandoned, and remains to-day a costly ruin. It leaks like a sieve, and is in no way fit for the purpose for which it was designed.

The Neighborhood Club which has been organized recently at Newton, Mass., will be watched with interest, for it promises to supply a social want without infringing upon the privileges and duties of home life. Its plan is to bring together a considerable number of families, including men, women and children, and to provide evenings of social pleasure for their common enjoyment. It is not proposed to allow church and party lines or social caste to keep out any respectable family, and no accomplishment in literature or art is required for membership. The meetings are made as informal as possible, and mutual acquaintance and friendship are promoted. The business man who joins such a club has a place where he and his wife and his grown children may meet the families who live in the neighborhood, without going to the trouble and expense of a special reception or dinner with the attending annoyances. The average resident in the suburbs does not desire to entertain all his neighbors in his house many times during the winter, although he is usually glad to meet these neighbors. It is just in that connection that the Neighborhood Club proves useful and convenient. Among the enthusiastic advocates of this new social movement is Dr. Edward Eggleston, who takes the ground that the highest intellectual satisfaction is to be derived in assemblies in which men and women come together. If a gathering is made up wholly of men there is apt to be a lack of restraint that wars against the best mental results. If women meet by themselves, they grow opinionated. But the meeting of men and women together at Neighborhood Club is subject to none of these objections.

A Stinging Retort.

Speaking of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, the New York society leader, The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette says: One story is repeated of her which may be placed here to her credit, although it was not long since it was told in print. An opulent woman who had got into society, as it were, by climbing over the fence when the policeman's back was turned, once asked Mrs. Stevens in a subject of her cousins, is very useful to him. He uses it for a weapon, slapping his enemies by means of its sharp notches. In the water he uses his tail like a snake, drawing his legs closely to his side and projecting himself along by means of the tail alone.

The iguana is a fierce looking little reptile when attacked. He raises himself upon his forelegs, looking very savage, but he is not really brave, and if you should come across an iguana nodding his head at you and trying to frighten you to death by wagging his tail, just stamp your foot at him and he will quickly lower his crest and scurry off into his hole.

THE TALKING DOG.

There was once a ventriloquist so poor that he was obliged to travel on foot from town to town to save expense, much after the manner of the gentleman of adventure in Grimm's tales. One day he was joined on the road by a dog as forsaken as himself, but who seemed desirous of becoming his companion.

They journeyed together to the next town and entered the tavern. "What will you have?" asked the waiter. "I will have nothing," said the stranger. "What don't you like?" "Well, Bruno, will you have beef or fish?"

"Beef, every time," said Bruno, looking with mild brown eyes at the waiter.

"And what to drink?"

"Water, thank you," said Bruno.

By this time the landlord and every one in the place were eager with suppressed wonder, and gathered about to hear a dog talk.

The ventriloquist feigned indifference by eating with avidity, while the landlord was evidently considering something. His cogitation resulted in his offering the stranger three hundred dollars for his wonderful talking dog.

The ventriloquist appeared to hesitate a moment, then said, abruptly, "Yes, you may have him for three hundred dollars."

When the money was paid and the ventriloquist was about to leave, he turned to the dog, patted him affectionately and said, "Good boy, old fellow, you've been a good friend to me."

"You are no friend of mine," returned the dog, "to sell me to another master. As you were mean enough to serve me such a trick, I'll have revenge. I'll never speak another word as long as I live."

"Keep quiet!" threatened the policeman; "if you don't, I'll let you go!"

The ventriloquist then made off with all possible haste.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WATT.

Little Jimmie Watt watched the cover of a pot.

Dancing up and down like a dandy;

Then he went and learned a trade;